

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

B U L L E T I N

No. 140

For Period

16 - 30 September

1949

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SECTION I

GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

29 August - 10 September

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Aug. 29	Kai-hatsu No. 858	Re: Distribution of budget to be paid.	Governors Osaka & Fukuoka Prefectures	Chief, Accounts Section
Sep. 2	Kai-hatsu No. 873	"	All prefec- tural governors	"
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Aug. 31	Ei-hatsu No. 897	Re: Transaction of cases in Tokyo area violating vene- real disease prevention pro- stitution regulation & other regulations.	"	Chief, Public Sanitation Bureau.
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Aug. 29	I-hatsu No. 717	Re: Names of clinics.	"	Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau
Aug. 29	I-hatsu No. 718	Re: Change in gist of dealing of research in national hospitals & Sanatoria.	All direc- tors, medi- cal affairs branch offices, national hospitals & sanatoria.	"
<u>Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau</u>				
Aug. 29	Yaku-hatsu No. 1499	Re: Dealing of registration of local sellers in business cooperative asso- ciation.	All pre- fectural governors	Chief, Pharmaceuti- cal & Supply Bureau.

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
<u>Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau</u>				
Aug. 30	Yaku-hatsu No. 1545	Re: Marked amount of production to each simple ointment manufactory for the second quarter of 1949.	All prefectural governors.	Chief, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau.
Sep. 2	Yaku-hatsu No. 1555	Re: Allotment of distribution allotment quantity and partial change in licensed distribution quantity of designated rationed articles (medicine, remedy for infants) for the third quarter of 1949.	"	"
Sep. 2	Yaku-shu No. 651	Re: Burglary of "Narcotics Supervisor Certificate" and "Pass for Public Services".	"	"
Sep. 3	Yaku-hatsu No. 1556	Re: Establishment of standard for contraceptive appliances.	"	"
Sep. 3	Yaku-hatsu No. 1557	Re: Notification of contraceptive names permitted to manufacture.	"	"
Sep. 3	Yaku-hatsu No. 1560	Re: Dealing of specified medicine examination regulation.	"	"
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
Aug. 29	Sha-hatsu No. 1370	Re: Consultation concerning permission to protecting facilities according to the provisions of Article 1, Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Osaka-fu	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau.
Aug. 29	Sha-hatsu No. 1373	Re: Problematical points in dealing with Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
Aug. 31	Sha-hatsu No. 1390	Re: Distribution of LARA relief goods (cereals).	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
Aug. 31	Sha-hatsu No. 1391	Re: Inspecting organs for medical care according to Daily Life Security Law.	"	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
Aug. 31	Sha-hatsu No. 1392	Re: Inspecting organs for medical care according to Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	Chief Social Affairs Bureau.
Aug. 31	Sha-hatsu No. 1399	Re: Change of use of Light Expense Clinic, Ichinomiya City.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Aug. 31	Sha-hatsu No. 1404	Re: Change of allotment of LARA relief goods.	Governor, Tochigi Pref.	"
Sep. 1	Sha-hatsu No. 1408	Re: Distribution of materials of knitwork for export to work-providing facilities.	Governor, Saitama Prefecture.	"
Sep. 1	Sha-hatsu No. 1413	Re: Abolition of protecting facilities under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Sep. 1	Sha-hatsu No. 1414	Re: Dealing of medical care according to Daily Life Security Law to the Insured of National Health Insurance.	Governor, Kagoshima Pref.	"
Sep. 3	Sha-hatsu No. 1423	Re: Addition of waterwork rate to living aid standard amount under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Wakayama Pref.	"
Sep. 3	Sha-hatsu No. 1424	Re: Consultation about estab- lishment permission and state liability to equip- ment expenses of protecting facilities under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
Aug. 29	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 209	Re: Relation between Welfare Commissioner System and public protection.	All pre- fectural governors.	"
Aug. 29	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 210	Re: Quorum of Welfare Commissioners.	"	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
Aug. 30	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 211	Re: Allotment of hemp cloth for use to run work-providing shops.	All Prefectural governors.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau.
Aug. 30	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 212	Re: Allotment of points of clothing tickets for relief in 1949.	"	"
Aug. 30	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 213	Re: Short courses for personnel concerned in guidance and training in each prefecture.	"	"
Sep. 3	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 214	Re: Allotment of petroleum manufactures for use to run work-providing facilities.	"	"
Sep. 3	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 215	Re: Treatment of those who come under the provisions of Daily Life Security Law in B class patients taken in national hospitals or sanatoria.	"	"
Sep. 3	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 216	Re: Distribution of LARA relief goods for use in case of disaster.	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Aug. 30	Ji-hatsu No. 712	Re: Conference of personnel of child Welfare Centers.	All prefectural governors.	Chief, Children's Bureau.
Sep. 1	Ji-hatsu No. 725	Re: Allotment of sporting uniforms for children in child welfare agencies.	"	"
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
Aug. 29	En-shi No. 985	Re: Principle for operation of love campaign for repatriation relief.	"	Chief, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Aug. 30	Engo No. 992	Re: Sending of list of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ SCAP.	Governors, Tokyo-to & other 13 prefs.	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
Aug. 30	En-go No. 995	Re: Investigation of Korean nationals who have been permitted to be repatriated.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	Chief, Repatria- tion Relief Bureau.
Aug. 30	En-i No. 997	Re: Supply of medicals and drugs to be used for care in repatriation train.	Governors, Tokyo-to & Shizuoka Pref.	"
Sep. 1	En-go No. 1000	Re: Sending of list of Korean nationals whose repatria- tion has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	Governors, Tokyo-to & other 8 Pref.	"
Sep. 2	En-shi No. 1003	Re: Establishment of Nagano Branch Office of National Finance Bank (Kokumin Kinyu Kinko).	Governor, Nagano Pref.	"
Sep. 3	Hatsu-so No. 747	Re: Notice of sending of par- tial amendment plan for "Operating Gist for Cabinet Order concerning maintenance of order of the repatriates".	All pre- fectural governors.	Assistant Director, Repatria- tion Relief Agency.
Aug. 30	Ichi-fuku No. 3036	Re: Use of imported strepto- mycin to demobilized patients.	Chief, Civil Welfare Department Each Pref.	Chief, Demobili- zation Bureau
Aug. 30	Ichi-fuku No. 3038	Re: Forshowing of delivery of expenses paid by each Service Section in 1949.	All pre- fectural governors.	"
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Sep. 6	Kai-hatsu No. 876	Re: Allotment of budget on expenditures.	Governors, Hiroshima & Fukui Pref.	Chief Accounts' Section
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Sep. 6	Ei-hatsu No. 912	Re: Official title on epidemics prevention personnel.	Governor, Nara Pref.	Chief Public Sanitation Bureau.

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
Sept. 6	Ei-hatsu No. 913	Re: Approval for naming the Riyoshi training facilities.	Governor, Yamagata Pref.	Chief, Public Sanitation Bureau.
Sep. 6	Ei-hatsu No. 914	Re: Outline of sodium fluorid application to a region of the body.	All pre- fectural governors.	"
Sep. 10	Ei-hatsu No. 926	Re: Changing the name of the Riyoshi Training facilities.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
Sep. 10	Ei-hatsu No. 927	Re: Whether or not to use de- natured alcohol for dis- charging persimmon tannin.	Governor, Niigata Pref.	"

Medical Affairs Bureau

Sep. 10	I-hatsu No. 752	Re: Medical care at hospitals and clinics.	All prefec- tural governors.	Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau.
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Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau

Sep. 5	Yaku-hatsu No. 1566	Re: Allocation, guidance and control of medicines, and national subsidized per- sonnel handling medical supplies.	"	Chief, Pharmaceu- tical and Supply Bureau.
Sep. 5	Yaku-hatsu No. 1567	Re: Allocation of 25 gram piece silver plates and plat- inum with gold stripes for dental use.	"	"
Sep. 5	Yaku-shu No. 655	Re: Whether the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law is applicable or not for manufacture of solution.	"	"

Social Affairs Bureau

Sep. 5	Sho-hatsu No. 1427	Re: Amount of local bonds for loan funds for 1949-50.	Governors, Tochigi & 5 other Pref.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau.
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Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
Sep. 5	Sha-hatsu No. 1428	Re: Allocation of leather bits for operating the workshops.	Governor, Tokyo Metro.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau.
Sep. 6	Sha-hatsu No. 1439	Re: Purchasing alcohol as a re- sult of lifting restraint on handling designated raw materials.	Governors, Okayama & Osaka Prefs.	"
Sep. 6	Sha-hatsu No. 1441	Re: Transfer of LARA goods in custody.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
Sep. 7	Sha-hatsu No. 1456	Re: Consultation on approval for the protection insti- tutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido.	"
Sep. 7	Sha-hatsu No. 1457	Re: Overpayment of the basic livelihood aid sum under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
Sep. 7	Sha-hatsu No. 1460	Re: Providing nutrition for the needy patients.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
Sep. 7	Sha-hatsu No. 1461	Re: Extension of food pro- viding period under the Disaster Relief Law.	Governor, Tokyo Metro.	"
Sep. 7	Sha-hatsu No. 1464	Re: Application of the Daily Life Security Law for the patients who are in national sanatorium and want artifi- cal limbs.	Governor, Okayama Pref.	"
Sep. 7	Sha-hatsu No. 1467	Re: Changing the allocation of textile out of LARA goods.	Governor, Saga Pref.	"
Sep. 8	Sha-hatsu No. 1471	Re: Consultation on approval for setup of the protection institutions and under the Daily Life Security Law, and national subsidy for the equip- ment.	Governor, Kochi Pref.	"
Sep. 8	Sha-hatsu No. 1472	Re: A lump sum allowance under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Miyazaki Pref.	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No. 1474	Re: Allocation of IARA goods.	Governor, Akita & 10 other Prefs.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No. 1475	Re: Allocation of hemp for oper- ating the workshops.	Governor, Tochigi Pref.	"
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No. 1476	Re: Extension of food providing and medical care period under the Disaster Relief Law.	Governor, Saga Pref.	"
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No. 1477	Re: Slash of transport expense on IARA goods.	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	"
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No. 1481	Re: Overpayment of the basic funeral expense under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No. 1483	Re: Liquidation of national subsidy for executive expense on accom- modation facilities for the physically handicapped for 1948.	Governors, Tokyo Metro & 8 Other Prefs.	"
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No. 1484	Re: Allocation certificate on rayon for operating the work- shops.	Governors, Gumma & Wakayama Prefs.	"
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No. 1486	Re: Liquidation of national sub- sidy on livelihood aid fund for the needy Germans in Japan for 1948.	Governors, Tokyo Metro. & 3 other prefs.	"
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No. 1487	Re: Liquidation of national subsidy on special women pro- tection works.	Governors, Tokyo Metro. & 7 other Prefs.	"
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No. 1488	Re: Allocation of oil and fat for operating the workshops.	Governors, Hokkaido & Shiga Prefs.	"
Sep. 5	Sha-otsu- hatsu,	Re: Operation of a popularizing drive on the Consumers Liveli- hood Cooperative Association.	All prefec- tural governors.	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
Sep. 10	Sha-hatsu No. 1491	Re: Allocation of threads for sewing clothes in connection with national health insurance.	Governors, Hokkaido & 12 other Prefs.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau.
Sep. 10	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 218	Re: Sewing and price of hemp fabrics.	All prefectural Governors.	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Sep. 5	Ji-hatsu No. 735	Re: Payment of subsidy and grant.	"	Chief, Children's Bureau.
Sep. 5	Ji-hatsu No. 736	Re: Free of charge distribution of KAIJIN-SO preparations to the Child Welfare Agencies.	Governor Tokyo Metropolis.	"
Sep. 6	Ji-hatsu No. 740	Re: Payment of medical care fees in relation to care home.	Governor Fukushima Pref.	"
Sep. 6	Ji-hatsu No. 745	Re: Questions and answers on the Child Welfare Law.	All prefectural governors.	"
Sep. 7	Ji-hatsu No. 753	Re: Inquiry of report on approval for setup of the child welfare agencies.	Governors, Hiroshima & Akita Prefs.	"
Sep. 7	Ji-hatsu No. 754	Re: Transfer of the donations for schools for the blind, dumb and deaf under the Child Welfare Law.	Governor, Wakayama Pref.	"
Sep. 7	Ji-hatsu No. 755	Re: Taking over the youth going out of the Misashino-Gakuin.	All prefectural governors.	"
Sep. 8	Ji-hatsu No. 757-2	Re: Number of cases handled at the Child Welfare Center (Monthly Report).	"	"
Sep. 9	Ji-hatsu No. 760	Re: Extra ration to the personnel of the Child Welfare Agencies under the application of the Medical Service Law.	"	"
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
Sep. 5	En-go No. 1011	Re: Repatriation agents' train certificates and after payment of the fare on riding the repatriation train.	"	Chief Repatriation Relief Bureau

File No.	Date	Subject	To	From
Sep. 8	En-shi No. 1021	Re: Mediation for providing quilts to the accommodation facilities for repatriates.	Chief of Welfare Div., Tokyo Metro.	Chief, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Sep. 9	En-butsu No. 1023	Re: Allocation of slippers and clogs for the first quarter period.	Governors, Yamagata & Fukushima Prefs.	"

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

Attention is invited to SCAPIN 2011 dated 28 May 1949, subject: Prevention and Control of the Typhus Fever Group of Diseases in Japan, Paragraph 3, which states "the threat of typhus fever in Japan is still existent." With the advent of colder weather, the incidence of typhus fever may be expected to rise which will necessitate the immediate application of proper prevention and control measures.

Based on results of complement fixation tests for typhus fever in Japan during 1948 (1 Jan - 31 Dec) on 1,366 serum samples representing 837 suspect cases, received for testing at the 406th Medical General Laboratory, Tokyo, "both epidemic and murine typhus appeared in relatively small numbers scattered generally throughout the main islands."* Epidemic typhus (louse borne) was most prevalent in Osaka and Kyoto prefectures. (Osaka, 119 of 180 suspect cases; Kyoto 28 of 42 suspect cases). In Tokyo 12 of 125 suspect cases were positive for epidemic typhus. Murine typhus appeared to be scattered from Hokkaido to Kyushu with the greatest incidence in Gifu prefecture (21 of 54 suspect cases).

The presence of as yet an unidentified type of typhus fever must be kept in mind. Of the 405 total positive reactions obtained, 80 showed identical titers with both epidemic and murine antigens which undoubtedly points to the existence of a serologically intermediate form of typhus in Japan. This type may be the form in which typhus persists and, dependent upon the species of vector, lice or fleas, cases of epidemic or murine typhus may result.

- With the low incidence of typhus reported during the nine months of 1949, complacency of the Japanese health officials concerning the danger of typhus fever, is apparent. It is urged, therefore, that Civil Affairs Teams stress the fact that typhus fever is still a potential threat in Japan and that the provisions of SCAPIN 2011 be vigorously executed from October through June**.

Note: Interestingly enough the highest seasonal proportion of epidemic typhus positive sera was seen in specimens received in April through June 1948.

*Reference: Annual Historical Report-406th Med Gen Lab, Tokyo, Honshu, Japan - 1948

Sanitation - Rodent Control

The Japanese Sanitary Teams are currently being reduced in personnel due to the close of the heavy mosquito and fly breeding season. The assistant inspector is retained on a 12 month basis and should have a plan for rodent control in his village or district to be carried on during the months of October to April. During these months, rats migrate to homes and buildings in their search for warmth and food. In so doing they become much more of a public health problem as they are in close contact with humans, and their ectoparasites infest homes, and attack persons along with their rat hosts.

Also, rat extermination programs are more effective during these months as the rat's food supply is scarcer and they are found in more concentrated numbers which makes baiting and trapping programs very efficient.

The Insect and Rodent Control Officers were called to Tokyo for a week's briefing on the national government insect and rodent control plans and recommendations, 26 - 30 September.

It is advisable to assist the prefecture public health, city, town and village officials in working out problems of financing, planning, and directing rodent control programs using to the fullest extent the Ministry of Welfare Sanitary Team subsidy for this work.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Monthly Food Inspection Report

The Food Sanitation Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on the sanitary inspections conducted by prefectural food sanitarians in establishments processing, handling and selling food and beverages during the month of July.

Number of establishments	692,569
Number of establishments inspected	211,298
Number of establishments completing improvements	120,068
Number of administrative punishments	5,148
Number of food samples collected for analysis	9,473
Number of establishments requesting food analysis	1,922

All prefectures report that food establishment owners are making every effort to comply with the provisions of the Food Sanitation Law.

This completely reverses the former attitude of establishment owners, for in the past, considerable objection and poor tolerance for food inspectors had been noted as evidenced by complaints from the inspectors.

Monthly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreaks of animal diseases occurring during the month of August.

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Anthrax	1
Blackleg	4
Swine erysipelas	55
Swine cholera	370
Swine plague	41
Tiroplasmoses	9
Swine paratyphus	20
Equine infectious anemia	319
Brucellosis	102
Trichomonas	151
Equine infectious abortion	14
Fullorum disease (fowl)	1,836
Equine encephalomyelitis	55
Bovine tuberculosis	45

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period 17 - 23 September.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	
		<u>Positive</u>	<u>Suspect</u>
Iwate	Equine Encephalomyelitis	1	0
Miyagi	" "	13	0
Akita	" "	1	0
Tochigi	" "	39	4
Ibaraki	" "	5	0
Nagano	" "	1	0
Oita	" "	0	1
Miyazaki	" "	0	2
Totals		60	7

This week's report now brings the total cases of Equine Encephalomyelitis to 297 of which 100 cases are classed as suspects pending confirmation.

Indications are that some horses that were immunized early at the beginning of the program, have shown mild clinical symptoms. Further investigations are being made as this may indicate that the vaccines utilized have poor anti-genicity properties and additional research will be necessary to correct this defect.

Weekly Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on rabies occurring in the Kanto Region during the period 11 - 17 September.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Cases</u>		<u>Dogs</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>New</u> <u>Cases</u>	<u>Since</u> <u>1 Jan</u>	<u>Immunized</u> <u>During Period</u>	<u>Immunized</u> <u>Since 1 Jan</u>	<u>Yet to be</u> <u>Immunized</u>	
Tokyo	2	128	849	18,957	3,850	
Kanagawa	2	46	105	13,541	1,959	
Chiba	0	101	1,231	37,505	28,441	
Saitama	4	79	0	49,670	5,000	
Ibaraki	0	16	1,405	34,501	12,770	
Gumma	0	50	0	13,718	17,718	
Tochigi	0	2	301	13,746	9,341	
Shizuoka	0	1	523	13,853	11,664	

The Ministry of Welfare issued further instructions in an effort to obtain more satisfactory compliance on the part of dog owners in observing the provisions of the present quarantine measures still being enforced.

The supply of rabies vaccine still remains insufficient to provide adequate amounts to all prefectures due to recent rejections of lots of vaccine during assaying tests.

The possibility of rats being a reservoir of infection still is being considered and laboratory tests are to be continued on specimens of rats. This possibility exists in that very young puppies have shown rabid symptoms without the history of being previously bitten.

Monthly Milk Inspection Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare submitted the following report in which prefectural veterinarians conducted sanitary inspections of dairy farms and milk plants during the month of July.

Special Milk

Number of farms inspected	6
Samples examined	18
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Number of Plant inspections	17
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

Number of farms inspected	8,867
Samples examined	16,087
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	1,237
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,013

Number of plant inspections	3,870
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	522
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	375

Goat Milk

Number of farms inspected	39
Samples examined	42
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	6
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	8

Milk Produced on Dairy Farms in July

Type of Milk	Number of Farms	Number of Cows & Goats	Amount Produced
Special	5	136	27,547 Lit.
Ordinary	57,768	111,869	22,965,399
Goat	7,177	9,507	207,269

Quantity of Milk Bottled in Milk Plants in July

Type of Milk	Number of Plants	Raw Milk	Pasteurized	Sterilized
Special	5	14,178 Lit.	12,191 Lit.	
Ordinary	2,764		3,383,023	4,956,567 Lit.
Total	2,764	14,178	3,395,214	4,956,567

Milk Products Produced in July

Powdered whole milk	164,425 kgs.
Powdered whole milk modified - 15% sugar added	222,786
Powdered whole milk modified - 35% sugar added	580,065
Sweetened condensed milk	847,776
Butter	361,895
Cheese	61,137

Monthly Seafood Inspection Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report of sanitary inspections made by prefectural veterinarians on all establishments handling and processing seafood.

Wholesale Seafood Markets

Number of establishments	1,408
Number of establishments inspected	1,017
Sanitary condition - Good	152
Fair	666
Poor	199
Total number of inspections	4,601
Amount of seafood examined	39,343,346 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned	314,676 kgs
Cause for condemnation	Putrefaction
Disposition	Fertilizer

Retail Seafood Shops

Number of establishments	48,996
Number of establishments inspected	18,387
Sanitary condition - Good	3,144
Sanitary condition - Fair	10,957
Sanitary condition - Poor	4,286
Total number of inspections	20,409
Amount of seafood examined	3,003,701 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned	3,067 kgs
Cause for condemnation	Feutrefaction
Disposition	Fertilizer

Seafood Processing Plants

Number of establishments	10,452
Number of establishments inspected	3,510
Sanitary condition - Good	556
Fair	1,993
Poor	961
Total number of inspections	5,247
Amount of seafood examined	741,041 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned	238 kgs
Cause for condemnation	Feutrefaction
Disposition	Fertilizer

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report in which prefectural veterinary meat inspectors conducted ante and post-mortem and sanitary inspections on livestock slaughtered during the month of July.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	14,894	1,460	3,743
Body weight (kgs)	5,358,395	123,238	1,303,819
Dressed weight (kgs)	2,687,040	66,914	565,186
Condemned ante-mortem	1	0	0
Condemned post-mortem			
Total	20	3	12
Partial	269	27	147
Viscera	3,210	69	630
	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number slaughtered	55,485	15	212
Body weight (kgs)	4,639,681	598	4,082
Dressed weight (kgs)	2,743,456	283	1,739
Condemned ante-mortem	2	0	0
Condemned post-mortem			
Total	7	0	0
Partial	312	0	4
Viscera	16,887	0	5

Prefectural Veterinary Meat Inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on the following establishments processing and selling meat during the month of July.

Meat Processing Plants

Number of establishments	302
Number of establishments inspected	248
Sanitary Condition - Good	70
Fair	142
Poor	36
Total number of inspections	629
Amount of meat and meat products examined.	118,635 kgs
Amount of meat and meat products condemned.	6 kgs
Cause for condemnation - Putrefaction	
Disposition - Fertilizer	

Retail Meat Shops

Number of establishments	14,457
Number of establishments inspected	8,016
Sanitary conditions - Good	2,687
Fair	4,466
Poor	863
Total number of inspections	9,045
Amount of meat and meat products examined	479,668 kgs
Amount of meat and meat products condemned	959 kgs
Cause for condemnation - Putrefaction	
Disposition - Fertilizer	

SECTION IV

SUPPLY DIVISION

Biologic Assay

During the period 6 - 25 September the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u> Unit: dose
Smallpox Vaccine	Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute	127	146,325
		125	247,200
		129	137,600
		126	166,500
		128	161,400
		120	207,000
		131	251,100

Item

Smallpox Vaccine	Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute	133	142,675
		134	246,000
	Handai Biseibutsu Institute	23	294,800
		22	257,850
		24	289,800
		32	277,000
		29	287,950
		30	279,400
		31	269,150
		13	277,500
	Kitasato Institute	70	194,000
		68	93,650
		66	96,450
		67	92,900
		29	191,300
	Densenbyo Institute	51	700,000
		52	445,300
		53	451,600
	Toshiba Seibutsu Institute	80	137,000
		21	276,450
		33	254,450
		34	268,750
		35	288,250
		36-	280,250
		75	114,500
		74	129,250
		71	131,500
		70	147,000
		69	116,000
		76	101,000
		67	151,000
		81	201,600
		73	143,500
		78	184,000
	Hokkaido Seiyaku K.K.	72	84,500
		81	144,000
<u>BCG Vaccine</u>	Kekkaku Yobokai	1-D	39,200
		1-E	45,000
		2-B	35,400
		2-D	36,200
		5-A	29,300
		5-B	38,000
		5-D	40,600
<u>Typhoid and Paratyphoid</u>			<u>Unit:cc</u>
	Chiba Kessei Seizo'jo	106	37,500
		27	39,250

<u>Tetanus Antitoxin</u>	Chiba Kessei Seizojo	23	9,820
	Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute	4	9,740
<u>Diphtheria Antitoxin</u>	Hayashi Seiyaku K.	32	9,669
	Hokkaido Seiyaku K.K.	31	7,882
	Densenbyo Institute	2807	7,860
	Kitasato Institute	116	19,623
<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>	Sukegawa Institute	1	9,060
<u>Tuberculin</u>	Kekkaku Yobokai	9	27,654
		12	28,398
		7	34,458
		13	25,140
		15	22,230
	Kitasato Institute	2	16,110
		7	34,458

SECTION V

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Information

Instructions Yaku Hatsu No. 1622, 16 September 1949) issued by the Ministry of Welfare, will result in all narcotic items bearing a control number on the label which will be a required part of the sales record. The system, effective as of 1 January 1950, will enable enforcement agents to trace any legitimate narcotics found in the illicit traffic determining the point of diversion either through theft or otherwise.

Enforcement

Information obtained during an investigation in Shikoku resulted in the seizure of 114 grams of heroin in Tokyo. One of the two defendants arrested had been released from Kosuge prison, where he had been confined on a fraud charge, only the night before.

The concerted drive of enforcement agencies on narcotic traffickers had led to the apprehension of two major narcotic peddlers in Yokohama, who had transferred the scene of their activities from Kobe. The defendants were in possession of 156 grams of heroin at the time of their arrest and had complete equipment for a "cutting" plant. Two hundred pounds of saccharin were also seized as a result of the narcotic seizure.

In Tokyo the Narcotic Squad of the Metropolitan Police, during one thirty-day period, seized 775 grams cocaine, 26 grams morphine, 20 grams heroin and 5 grams codeine in addition to smaller amounts of other narcotics. Thirty-two persons were apprehended and charged with illegal possession and sale of the above narcotics. Among those arrested was a group of 14 violators who were apprehended after one member of the ring committed suicide by swallowing the contents of a five-gram bottle of morphine.

SECTION VI

WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest - JRC Drive 1949-1950

In anticipation of the October Drive for Community Chest - JRC Funds throughout the nation, Ministry of Welfare and Fund representatives were called into conference with Public Health and Welfare Section to discuss certain of the weaknesses that were apparent in the last two campaigns.

As a result of this conference, the following "Nine-Point Program for Guidance" was developed for the guidance of public officials and private agency representatives:

"For the past two years the Joint CCC-JRC Fund Campaigns have, by reason of the success of their mutual efforts, contributed greatly to the financial support of social works of the various communities of the nation. The campaign to be launched 1 October 1949 is as important, if not more important, than the preceding campaigns. Cooperation of all citizens is urged that the drive may represent at least as great a success this year as was evidenced in last year's campaign and to the success of the goal your earnest efforts are solicited. The following "Nine Points" are set forth as guiding principles to govern the conduct of the current campaign.

"1. The governor or other public officials undoubtedly will want to lend their good offices to the success of the joint drive for funds but every precaution must be taken that the campaign and the committees engaged therein are not dominated by public officials. Paragraph 5 of the Social Work Law requires prior approval and reports to the governors for fund campaigns to be undertaken for the support of social work undertakings; also subsequent reports as to the success of such fund campaigns upon their conclusion and a report of the allocation of funds contributed. However, this is in no way to be construed as giving any public official control over any portion or part of the funds or control over the allocation of same.

"2. Public institutions are supported by public funds derived from national or local tax and other revenue sources. Private agencies, on the other hand, are supported in the main by private contributions. Of course, prefectural and local governments in many instances support individuals in private institutions by paying for the care of such persons on an individual basis. However, private funds raised through Community Chest campaigns are intended for the support of private institutions and are not to be channeled to the support of public institutions or publicly supported institutions. Generally, the most acceptable practice is for public institutions to be operated by public employees, however, in some cases public institutions have been entrusted to a private individual or private organizations for operation. If these private organizations or individuals apply for Community Chest funds, allocation committees should carefully screen the operations of these institutions to determine that the services which these agencies wish to provide are over and above those which the public is responsible for, in providing for the care of persons in that institution.

"3. Usually, a Community Chest organization at the prefectural level will include among its committees one on screening, one on fund raising, and one on allocations. In some instances the screening and allocation committees might be combined. Each committee should have in its membership persons in the community known for their integrity as well as their experience, leadership and judgment. Careful selection of committee personnel will do much to obviate later difficulties and to assure the general public that the program is of the utmost importance and deserving of full community support. Persons without integrity placed in positions of responsibility in Community Chest work will bring immediate discredit not only upon the Chest but upon all agencies involved in the drive.

"4. Often times persons most effective in fund raising are those who have some responsibility for agency operation. While the positive assistance of all persons is solicited in the raising of funds, the allocation of funds should have no relationship to agency participation in the fund drive itself. This means that the allocation committee that handles the distribution of funds among participating agencies should not be dominated by fund receiving agencies or personnel. No agency nor agency representative included as an approved agency in the fund campaign should sit on the allocation committee. In fact, it is most desirable that the allocation committee have on it representatives of business, management, the professions, labor, farmers, fishermen and other segments of society interested in social work and character building programs, who can objectively evaluate the services provided by, and the financial requirements of agencies that have been approved for participation in the fund drive campaign.

"5. Prior to the launching of the campaign, the amount to be raised in each prefecture and the proposed allocations thereunder, i.e., the listing of agencies and funds proposed for their support, should be given the widest possible publicity through the media of the public press, radio, and otherwise, as these medias offer widest coverage and could make their donation to the success of the drive by publicizing the scope and purpose of the campaign.

"6. After the campaign has been concluded and the success of the campaign is known, the public should again be advised through the press and otherwise as to the general success of the campaign and any necessary adjustments in allocations to agencies supported by the campaign together with detailed breakdown of all expenses involved. Note: Article 5 of the Social Work Law also requires complete reports be made to the appropriate government office following such a drive.

"7. No commission or honorarium should be paid to any solicitor or official for his participation in the campaign. Such services are given gratuitously and without expectation of financial reward. Of course, this does not apply to full-time, paid JRC-CC officers or employees but it does apply to general solicitors and to public or private officials assisting in the drive.

"8. Welfare Commissioners are already engaged in a multitude of complex community problems. They are importuned on every hand to give both of their time and of their

own private means in the diverse fields of social work; therefore, because they are already engaged to the maximum of their ability, they should not be expected to be engaged in their official capacity as Welfare Commissioners in JRC-CCCC fund raising, agency screening, or fund allocation.

"9. It has been found that some study groups or research organizations were created in order to receive the allocation of funds. It is problematic whether funds should be allocated to any of these organizations. The careful study of such organizations must be made by established agencies which are familiar with the local social work services and screen out unqualified organizations of this kind.

"The above points and principles, if carefully adhered to, will obviate a great deal of criticism that has devolved around CCCC-JRC campaigns and private agency operations.

"The Community Chest Campaign about to be launched deserves the thoughtful consideration and positive assistance of every citizen. Its importance to the recovery of many individuals in the community and the rehabilitation of such individuals for work for the community in the future dare not be ignored."

It is the desire of Community Chest-JRC Fund officials that the drive open promptly and close on schedule and that immediately thereafter, information relating to allocations to agencies, together with all expenses, in detail, be made public through the press, radio and other media.

Inclosure No. 1 gives the goals established by each prefecture according to information forwarded to the CCCC Tokyo by Prefectural Community Chest-JRC Officers.

School Lunch Program

A release of 7,784 tons of powdered skim milk has been made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to the Ministry of Education, with the approval of Public Health and Welfare Section and Economic and Scientific Section for October, November, and December 1949. It will be noted that this release affords a daily issuance of 22 grams of powdered skim milk per school child per school day for 6,100,000 children. Imported powdered skim milk will be allocated to carry this number of children from 1 October 1949 to and including 30 June 1950 and contains the minimum daily requirements of animal protein for proper growth and development.

Every effort is being made by the Ministry of Education to see that this milk is utilized in those areas, principally rural, where the diet is most deficient in animal protein. Nutritionists and accountants are being added to the Ministry Staff to afford at least a minimum in supervision, guidance and council to prefectural officials. It is hoped that this minimum staff can be strengthened in the next fiscal year.

Inclosed herewith Inclosure No. 2 is a breakdown of "Alloted Quota of Skim Milk for School Lunch Use."

UNICEF Programs

UNICEF program details are being finalized by UNICEF representatives and the Ministries of Welfare and Education. Following are the four programs in which UNICEF is participating.

- (a) Demonstration school lunch feeding program.
- (b) Demonstration infant feeding program.
- (c) Demonstration nursery school feeding program.
- (d) Cotton clothing program.

As soon as the programs are complete in detail information will be given through the press (and in the Bulletin) for the information of all concerned. The program will require, as presently developed, approximately \$500,000.

UNICEF

The first shipment of UNICEF supplies for the UNICEF program in Japan, consisting of 1,382 bales of raw cotton, arrived in Kobe on 18 September 1949.

Public Assistance Report - July

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following public assistance report for the month of July. Figures for June 1949 and for July 1948 are shown for purpose of comparison:

	July 1949	June 1949	July 1948
Persons non-institutional	1,534,509	1,528,913	1,813,371
Persons institutional	133,663	132,310	142,198
Totals	1,668,172	1,661,223	1,955,569
Assistance - Cash*	848,419,481	767,113,119	399,900,645
	12,966,497	15,335,966	109,881,659
Totals	¥ 861,385,978	¥ 882,449,085	¥ 509,782,304

*Before deductions for repayment.

Prefecture Public Assistance Report

Inclosed with this Bulletin (Incl. No. 3) is public assistance report by prefecture for the month of July 1949.

Community Chest-Japanese Red Cross Fund Campaign

Inclosed with this Bulletin (Incl. No. 4) is a packet of materials for the Community Chest-Japanese Red Cross Fund Campaign. Included are: Campaign Handbook, Guide for

School Children, Community Chest in America, Calendar for 1950, two Posters, Statistics on CC-JAPCROSS 1948 Campaign, assorted emblems and buttons, the Agreement between CCCC and JAPCROSS for 1949 and a periodical.

Disaster Relief

The following information concerning the flood disaster in Kami Mizuuchi-gun, Nagano-shi, Nagano Prefecture which occurred 23 September 1949 was submitted by JAPCROSS 26 September 1949:

Number of houses affected (approximately)	5,000
Number of houses washed away	18
Number of houses completely collapsed	21
Number of houses inundated above floorboards	1,275
Number of deaths	1
Number of persons seriously injured)	6
Number of persons slightly injured)	
Number of persons missing	27-28

Four Japanese Red Cross medical relief teams and water supply teams were dispatched from Nagano Prefecture. Relief supplies were dispatched from JAPCROSS Headquarters.

The following information concerning the fire disaster in Kagoshima City, which occurred on 19 September 1949 was submitted by JAPCROSS 28 September 1949:

Houses totally destroyed	58
Housholds affected	68
People suffering from fire	220
People slightly injured	7

JAPCROSS dispatched one (1) medical relief team. Local JAPCROSS chapter distributed home medicines to sufferers. The JAPCROSS volunteer service group rendered services for feeding the sufferers. National Headquarters sent out the following relief articles to actual scene on 24 September 1949:

- a. 140 towels
- b. 140 note books
- c. 140 pencils

The following information concerning the bridge disaster in Toyama Prefecture, which occurred on 22 September 1949 was submitted by JAPCROSS 29 September 1949:

Collapse of suspension bridge over River Jingu, Hosoiri-mura, Nei-gun, Toyama Prefecture resulted in the following:

People missing	29
people seriously injured	4

Local chapter of JAF CROSS dispatched one medical relief team to scene immediately, which rendered aid and assistance to authorities.

Consumers Livelihood Cooperative Associations

As of 21 August 1949 there has been an increase of 65 new associations established over the 31 July figures. The report for all prefectures, with the exception of Akita, Chiba, Toyoma and Ehime from whom no reports were received, reflects the following totals:

Consumers Livelihood Cooperative Associations	544
Voting members	673,888
Family members	2,391,501
Directors	8,056
Investment units	1,597,248
Yen Investments	88,746,390

Five Consumer Livelihood Cooperative Federations made up of 61 Associations.

SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Cabinet Orders Concerning Social Insurance Appeals Procedures and National Health Insurance Advisory Councils.

Inclosure No. 5, "Cabinet Order 274 of 1948 - Regulations for the Insurance Referees, the Health Insurance Appeals Board, the National Health Insurance Appeals Board, the Seamen's Insurance Appeals Board and the Welfare Pension Insurance Appeals Board," and Inclosure No. 6, "Cabinet Order 224 of 1948 - Cabinet Order Concerning National Health Insurance Advisory Councils," implement the provisions in the basic laws concerning appeals procedures and advisory councils.

Fundamental provisions concerning appeals procedures are found in Chapter VII of the Health Insurance Law as amended by Law 37 of 1949, Chapter VI of the Welfare Pension Insurance Law as amended by Law 38 of 1949, Chapter VI of the Seamen's Insurance Law as amended by Law 156 of 1949, and Chapter VIII of the National Health Insurance Law. The 1949 laws named above included amendments which inserted in the respective social insurance laws provisions concerning secretaries and clerks for the appeals boards. Such provisions previously were contained in Cabinet Order 274 of 1948. Cabinet Order 334 of 15 September 1949 revised Cabinet Order 274 of 1948 to conform to the 1949 amendments to the laws. Since the National Health Insurance Law was not amended in the last Diet session, the Cabinet Order's provisions concerning secretaries and clerks relate only to the National Health Insurance Appeals Boards.

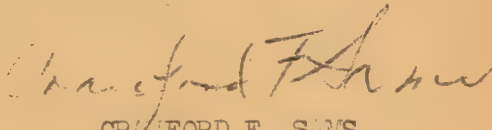
The 1949 laws named in the previous paragraph also included amendments which revised provisions concerning social insurance advisory councils and embodied in one

chapter in each law (Chapter VI of the Health Insurance Law, Chapter V of the Welfare Pension Insurance Law and Chapter V of the Seamen's Insurance Law) matters heretofore distributed between the basic laws and Cabinet Order 232 of 1947 ("Regulations Governing the Organization of the Health Insurance Committee, etc."). As a result, Cabinet Order 232 of 1947 has been abolished. However, since no amendments were made to the National Health Insurance Law in the last Diet session, provisions for the National Health Insurance Advisory Councils continue to be contained in Articles 8-(18) through 8-(22) of the National Health Insurance Law and in Cabinet Order 224 of 1948.

SECTION IX

MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.


CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

10 Incls:

1. 1949 CCCC JRC Joint Campaign Goal by Prefectures.
2. Alloted Quota of Skim Milk for School Lunch Use.
3. Public Assistance - July 1949.
4. Packet of Materials for the Community Chest JAF CROSS Fund Campaign. (Information to Calf Welfare Officers).
5. Cabinet Order No. 274.
6. Cabinet Order No. 224.
7. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan - July 1949.
8. Japanese Hospital Report, August 1949.
9. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week ended 10 September 1949.
10. Summary report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week ended 17 September 1949.

昭和24年9月27日

Sept, 27, 1949

昭和24年

1949 CC-JRC JOINT CAMPAIGN FOR THE PROSECUTION OF

中央共同募金委員会

CENTRAL JOINT CHEST

COMMITTEE

都道府県名 Prefectures	合同目標額 T o t a l	共募目標額 C C	自赤目標額 R C
北海道 Hokkaido	20,000,000	10,400,000	11,600,000
青森 Aomori	12,000,000	7,440,000	4,560,000
岩手 Iwate	20,000,000	14,600,000	5,400,000
宮城 Miyagi	16,000,000	11,500,000	4,500,000
秋田 Akita	20,000,000	15,415,000	4,585,000
山形 Yamagata	21,000,000	16,700,000	4,300,000
福島 Fukushima	20,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000
茨城 Ibaraki	30,000,000	25,000,000	5,000,000
栃木 Tochigi	19,500,000	14,099,500	5,400,500
群馬 Gunma	23,000,000	18,000,000	5,000,000
埼玉 Saitama	26,300,000	18,800,000	7,500,000
千葉 Chiba	25,000,000	19,000,000	6,000,000
東京 Tokyo	85,000,000	68,000,000	17,000,000
神奈川 Kanagawa	60,000,000	50,000,000	10,000,000
新潟 Niigata	29,000,000	22,000,000	7,000,000
富山 Toyama	15,000,000	11,500,000	3,500,000
石川 Ishikawa	15,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000
福井 Fukui	15,000,000	11,000,000	4,000,000
山梨 Yamanashi	9,450,000	6,744,740	2,705,260
長野 Nagano	35,000,000	25,000,000	10,000,000
岐阜 Gifu	22,000,000	17,000,000	5,000,000
静岡 Shizuoka	25,000,000	18,200,000	6,800,000
愛知 Aichi	60,000,000	51,500,000	8,500,000
三重 Mie	18,000,000	12,600,000	5,400,000
滋賀 Shiga	13,200,000	7,600,000	5,600,000
京都 Kyoto	35,000,000	28,000,000	7,000,000
大阪 Osaka	75,000,000	57,750,000	17,250,000
兵庫 Hyogo	60,000,000	48,000,000	12,000,000
奈良 Nara	12,000,000	9,000,000	3,000,000
和歌山 Wakayama	13,000,000	9,230,000	3,770,000
鳥取 Tottori	7,850,000	5,233,000	2,617,000
島根 Shimane	14,000,000	10,680,000	3,320,000
岡山 Okayama	21,000,000	15,100,000	5,900,000
広島 Hiroshima	30,000,000	24,000,000	6,000,000
山口 Yamaguchi	22,000,000	16,000,000	6,000,000
徳島 Tokushima	14,117,000	9,881,900	4,235,100
香川 Kagawa	12,000,000	9,500,000	2,500,000
愛媛 Ehime	20,000,000	15,350,000	4,650,000
高知 Kochi	12,000,000	9,740,000	2,260,000
福岡 Fukuoka	78,000,000	66,000,000	12,000,000
佐賀 Saga	12,500,000	10,000,000	2,500,000
長崎 Nagasaki	20,000,000	14,500,000	5,500,000
熊本 Kumamoto	21,000,000	15,000,000	6,000,000
大分 Oita	16,000,000	12,800,000	3,200,000
宮崎 Miyazaki	9,800,000	7,800,000	2,000,000
鹿児島 Kagoshima	12,000,000	8,400,000	3,600,000
計 TOTAL	1,221,717,000	948,068,140	273,648,860

1949.1

Allotted-quota of Skim Milk for School Lunch Use (24.9.1.949)

Prefecture	Children's number	October	November	December	Total	Remarks :
Hokkaido	332.156	153.456	146.149	124.226	423.831	Unit: Kilogram One serving per head: - 22 gr
Aomori	73.970	34.491	32.468	27.577	94.536	
Iwata	75.834	35.035	33.267	28.362	96.664	
Miyagi	108.780	50.256	47.863	40.674	138.803	Monthly servings Number: October: 21 November: 20 December: 17 Total: 58
Akita	66.916	30.915	29.463	25.427	85.805	
Yamagata	98.253	45.854	43.671	37.121	126.646	
Fukushima	100.327	46.351	44.144	37.522	128.017	
Ibaragi	158.376	73.170	69.684	59.233	202.087	
Tochigi	142.881	66.011	62.860	53.437	182.316	
Gunma	140.809	65.054	61.956	52.663	179.673	
Saitama	154.439	71.351	67.953	57.760	197.064	
Chiba	131.529	60.766	57.873	49.192	167.831	
Tokyo	499.881	221.765	211.148	179.415	612.328	
Kanagawa	196.781	90.913	86.584	73.596	251.093	
Yamanashi	70.543	32.591	31.139	26.383	90.113	
Niigata	131.108	60.572	57.688	49.034	167.294	
Nagano	122.611	58.186	56.349	50.897	165.432	
Toiyama	111.277	51.410	48.962	41.618	141.990	
Ishikawa	70.064	33.890	32.228	11.74	77.862	
Gifu	140.358	64.845	61.758	52.494	179.097	
Shizuoka	159.507	73.692	70.183	59.656	203.531	
Aichi	384.294	168.304	160.289	136.246	464.839	
Mie	114.292	52.803	50.288	42.745	145.836	
Shiga	79.720	36.831	35.077	29.815	101.723	
Kyoto	165.426	76.427	72.787	61.869	211.083	
Osaka	331.276	153.050	145.761	123.897	422.708	
Hirogo	208.434	96.297	91.714	77.954	265.965	
Kara	46.068	21.283	20.270	17.229	58.782	
Wakayama	107.910	49.854	47.480	40.358	137.692	
Fuku	53.637	24.780	23.600	20.060	68.440	
Tottori	40.172	18.559	17.676	15.024	51.259	
Shimane	42.194	19.494	18.565	15.781	53.840	
Okayama	132.857	61.380	58.457	49.689	169.526	
Hiroshima	149.357	69.078	65.721	55.813	190.612	
Yamaguchi	131.153	60.593	57.111	47.111	164.815	
Tokushima	41.851	19.335	18.414	15.652	53.401	
Kagawa	39.977	18.469	17.590	14.952	51.011	
Ehime	140.148	64.768	61.665	52.415	178.848	
Kochi	52.768	24.424	23.211	19.772	67.407	
Fukuoka	301.214	139.161	132.534	112.654	384.349	
Saga	51.101	23.609	23.484	19.112	66.205	
Nagasaki	103.669	47.895	45.614	38.772	132.281	
Kumamoto	110.144	50.887	48.613	41.194	140.694	
Oita	114.202	52.762	50.249	43.712	146.723	
Miyazaki	102.619	47.410	45.152	38.380	130.942	
Kagoshima	88.189	40.743	38.803	32.983	112.529	
Total	6.100.000	2,818,600	2,684,000	2,281,400	7,784,000	

Public Assistance 1949, July

Prefecture	Persons		Relief Expenses	
	Institutional	Non-institutional	In Kind	Cash *
Hokkaido	12,975	49,679	388,340	35,885,326
Aomori	1,910	24,815	27,625	14,145,218
Iwate	1,159	33,112	172,610	16,015,758
Miyagi	1,277	42,559	-	15,491,625
Akita	704	37,867	-	22,512,090
Yamagata	1,054	25,288	17,263	11,300,836
Fukushima	718	42,564	44,707	21,794,266
Ibaragi	1,331	32,346	82,497	12,540,244
Tochigi	1,091	21,366	11,252	10,208,928
Gumma	3,968	32,002	-	16,217,938
Saitama	1,379	39,958	-	17,007,010
Chiba	2,457	31,972	9,500	12,466,593
Tokyo	17,937	99,301	90,331	92,899,303
Kanagawa	4,812	38,099	-	27,775,550
Niigata	10,059	52,571	4,580	24,232,242
Tochigi	1,507	25,931	-	13,898,111
Ishikawa	1,551	22,099	43,875	9,251,767
Fukui	565	16,311	-	8,738,519
Yamanashi	556	19,025	-	7,342,032
Nagano	4,017	40,657	8,131	25,708,126
Gifu	1,054	28,131	84,315	15,267,010
Shizuoka	2,260	41,491	1,566,892	20,242,161
Aichi	7,750	53,422	-	36,190,309
Mie	1,412	34,477	8,118	18,168,634
Shiga	285	22,122	-	8,984,598
Kyoto	4,361	39,641	7,871,859	26,611,819
Osaka	9,011	46,838	138,499	41,178,422
Hyogo	4,842	65,416	-	37,626,852
Nara	701	18,365	-	12,445,063
Wakayama	434	24,890	-	10,697,992
Tottori	927	16,035	-	8,037,260
Shimane	814	23,464	-	10,978,227
Okayama	3,416	39,756	125,893	23,077,404
Hiroshima	2,765	37,949	100,763	17,731,676
Yamaguchi	7,269	28,508	-	16,509,880
Tokushima	960	26,414	-	11,768,644
Kagawa	1,423	20,729	1,213,818	8,589,141
Ehime	1,003	31,200	437	15,595,230
Kochi	403	20,050	28,579	10,435,528
Fukuoka	2,596	17,722	173,500	10,138,995
Saga	1,350	16,109	55,563	8,161,446
Nagasaki	1,340	28,935	3,028	15,638,159
Kumamoto	1,769	33,809	228,841	15,705,745
Oita	2,221	20,689	-	8,698,731
Miyazaki	1,253	23,365	467,128	8,362,814
Kagoshima	1,017	41,460	28,553	16,067,883
	133,663	1,534,509	12,996,497	848,341,105

* After Deductions for Payment

Inclosure No. 4 missing

Regulations for the
Insurance Referees,
the Health Insurance Appeals Board,
the National Health Insurance Appeals Board,
the Seamen's Insurance Appeals Board, and
the Welfare Pension Insurance Appeals Board.

The Cabinet, on the basis of the provisions of Article 86-(2) of the Health Insurance Law (Law No. 70 of 1922), Article 53-(2) of the National Health Insurance Law (Law No. 60 of 1938), Article 67-(2) of the Seamen's Insurance Law (Law No. 73 of 1939) and Article 66-(2) of the Welfare Pension Insurance Law (Law No. 60 of 1941), hereby establishes the Regulations for the Insurance Referees, the Health Insurance Appeals Board, the National Health Insurance Appeals Boards, the Seamen's Insurance Appeals Board and the Welfare Pension Insurance Appeals Board.

Article 1. The function of the Insurance Referees as prescribed in Article 80, paragraph 1, of the Health Insurance Law, the Insurance Referees as prescribed in Article 63, paragraph 1, of the Seamen's Insurance Law, and the Insurance Referees as prescribed in Article 62, paragraph 1, of the Welfare Pension Insurance Law (hereinafter referred to as the "Referee"), and the function of the Health Insurance Appeals Board, the National Health Insurance Appeals Boards, the Seamen's Insurance Appeals Board and the Welfare Pension Insurance Appeals Board (hereinafter referred to as the "Appeals Board") shall be regulated by this Cabinet Order.

Article 2. In a written appeal concerning insurance benefits, the applicant shall set forth the following items, annex documentary evidence, if any, and seal the appeal:

- (1) Name, address and account mark and number (or consultation-permit number or seamen's certificate number) of the insured person.
- (2) Name, address, date of birth and relationship of the claimant to the insured person, if other than the insured person.
- (3) Name and address of the authority which made the determination. (If the appeal is from a decision of a Referee, the name of such Referee, in addition.)
- (4) Date on which the applicant received the notification of the original determination on insurance benefits. (If the appeal is from a decision of a Referee, the date on which the applicant received the notification of such decision.)
- (5) Reason for the appeal and its basis.
- (6) Date of the appeal.
- (7) Name and address of the applicant. (If the applicant is a juridical person, the name and title of the official filling the appeal, in addition.)

2. In a written appeal concerning the amount of contribution or other assessments or actions pertaining thereto (hereinafter referred to as "assessments"), the applicant shall set forth the following items, annex documentary evidence, if any, and sign and seal the appeal:

- (1) Name and address of the person assessed.
- (2) Name and address of the authority which made the determination concerning assessments.

- (3) Date on which the applicant received the notification of the determination concerning assessments.
- (4) Reason for the appeal and its basis.
- (5) Date of the appeal.
- (6) Name and address of the applicant. (If the applicant is a juridical person, the name and title of the official filing the appeal, in addition.)

3. If a written appeal as prescribed in the preceding two paragraphs is made by a representative of the applicant, he shall sign and seal the appeal and attach a letter stating his authority.

Article 3. If the appeal is made verbally, the applicant shall state, in an appeal concerning insurance benefits, the matters prescribed in each item of Article 2, paragraph 1, and, in an appeal concerning assessments, the matters prescribed in each item of paragraph 2 of the same article as the above and present documentary evidence, if any.

2. The Referee, the Appeals Board, or the secretaries of the prefectural social insurance office or other qualified authority receiving a verbal appeal shall reduce to writing the statement prescribed in the preceding paragraphs, sign and seal it, and have the applicant sign and seal it after reading it to him.

3. If a representative appeals verbally, he shall present a letter stating his authority and shall sign and seal the statement.

Article 4. If a request for a hearing has no basis for appeal or is made through an illegal procedure and, in the opinion of the Referee or Appeals Board, as appropriate, such deficiency cannot be remedied by resubmittal of the request, such Referee (or Appeals Board) shall dismiss the request and state in writing the reason for the dismissal.

2. If, in the opinion of the Referee (or Appeals Board), the deficiency may be remedied through resubmittal, such Referee (or Appeals Board) shall inform the applicant of the deficiency and advise him that he may resubmit the request within a specified period of time, after which time the Referee (or Appeals Board) shall dismiss the appeal in accordance with the preceding paragraph if the deficiency has not been remedied.

3. An appeal shall not be dismissed merely because of minor errors in form.

Article 5. The Referee or the National Health Insurance Appeals Board, as appropriate, shall make copies of the application, send one copy to the authority which made the determination on insurance benefits and, when applicable, one copy to such claimant or insured person's employer who has a direct interest but is neither applicant nor defendant.

2. The Health Insurance Appeals Board, Seamen's Insurance Appeals Board or Welfare Pension Insurance Appeals Board, as appropriate, shall make copies of the application and send one copy to the Referee making such decision, one copy to the defendant in the appeal and, when applicable, one copy to such claimant or insured person's employer who has a direct interest but is neither applicant nor defendant.

3. The Appeals Board, upon accepting an appeal concerning assessments, shall make a copy of the application and send it to the authority who made the determination concerning assessments.

4. A notice as to the time and place of the hearing shall accompany all copies of the applications prescribed in this Article.

Article 6. The written decision in an appeal concerning insurance benefits shall contain the following items:

- (1) Name and address of the applicant. (If the applicant is a juridical person, the name and title of the official filing the appeal, in addition.)
- (2) Name, address and account mark and number (or consultation-permit or seamen's certificate) of the insured person.
- (3) Name, address and relationship of the claimant to the insured person, if other than the insured person.
- (4) If the appeal was made by a representative of the applicant, his name and address.
- (5) Name and address of the authority which made the determination. (If the appeal is from a decision of a Referee, the name of such Referee, in addition.)
- (6) Text of the decision.
- (7) Basis of the decision.
- (8) Date of the decision.

2. The written decision in an appeal concerning assessments shall contain the following items:

- (1) Name and address of the applicant. (If the applicant is a juridical person, the name and title of the official filing the appeal, in addition.)
- (2) If the appeal was made by a representative of the applicant, his name and address.
- (3) Name and address of the authority which made the determination concerning assessments.
- (4) Text of the decision.
- (5) Basis of the decision.
- (6) Date of the decision.

3. The Referee or the chairman of the Appeals Board, as appropriate, shall sign and seal the written decision.

Article 7. The Referee and the National Health Insurance Appeals Board, in rendering a decision concerning insurance benefits, shall make two sealed copies and additional certified copies of the written decision, sending the sealed copies to the applicant and defendant and, when applicable, a certified copy to such claimant or insured person's employer who has a direct interest but is neither applicant nor defendant.

2. The Health Insurance Appeals Board, Seamen's Insurance Appeals Board and Welfare Pension Insurance Appeals Board, in rendering a decision concerning insurance benefits, shall make two sealed copies and additional certified copies of the written decision, sending the sealed copies to the applicant and defendant and certified copies to the Referee who made the decision on the first hearing and, when applicable, to such claimant or insured person's employer who has a direct interest but is neither applicant nor defendant.

3. The Appeals Board, in rendering a decision concerning assessments, shall make sealed copies of the written decision and send them to the applicant and defendant.

4. The Referee or the chairman of the Appeals Board, as appropriate, shall sign and seal the copies to be sent to the applicant and defendant.

5. If the copy cannot be delivered to any person described above, the Referee or the Appeals Board, as appropriate, shall post such copy on the notice board of the authority which made the determination on the benefits or the determination concerning assessments.

6. When seven days have elapsed after posting the decision on the notice board in accordance with the preceding paragraph, such posting shall be regarded as delivery to the applicant.

Article 8. The claimant may request the Referee or the Appeals Board, as appropriate, to provide a certified copy of the decision.

Article 9. An application for mediation by a National Health Insurance Appeals Board shall be in writing and shall contain the following items:

- (1) Name and address of the applicant. (If the applicant is a juridical person, the name and title of the official filing the appeal, in addition.)
- (2) Name and address of the opponent concerned.
- (3) Substance of the dispute.
- (4) Summary of the process of the dispute.
- (5) The date of the application for mediation.

2. If an application for mediation, as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, is made by a representative of the applicant, he shall sign and seal the application and attach a letter stating his authority.

Article 10. The publication of the full account of the mediation, as prescribed in Article 52-(15) of the National Health Insurance Law, shall be made by posting the report of such account, containing the following items, on the notice board of the authority concerned:

- (1) Names and addresses of the parties concerned in the mediation.
- (2) Date of the application for mediation.
- (3) Substance of the dispute.
- (4) Summary of the process of mediation.
- (5) Date of the completion of the mediation.

Article 11. The traveling expenses, daily allowance and hotel charges, prescribed in Article 83-(9), paragraph 2, of the Health Insurance Law, Article 52-(11), paragraph 2, of the National Health Insurance Law, Article 65-(11), paragraph 2, of the Seamen's Insurance Law and Article 65-(10), paragraph 2, of the Welfare Pension Insurance Law, shall be the amount shown in the separate table.

2. As to the payment of the traveling expenses, daily allowance and hotel charges other than those prescribed in the preceding paragraph, Inland Traveling Expenses Regulation (Imperial Ordinance No. 634 of 1943) shall be applicable with the necessary modifications.

Article 12. The name of a National Health Insurance Appeals Board shall include the name of the appropriate prefecture.

Article 13. Administrative functions concerning the National Health Insurance Appeals Board shall be performed by the staff of the prefectural government who are

designated as secretaries and clerks by the prefectural governor. Such secretaries shall not exceed six and such clerks shall not exceed five.

2. The staff-members so designated as secretaries shall be at the service of the members of the National Health Insurance Appeals Board whenever requested by such members for the purpose of rendering technical advice and administrative aid.

3. The staff-members so designated as clerks shall perform clerical duties under supervision of their superiors.

Supplementary Provisions
(Cabinet Order No. 274 of 1948)

1. This Cabinet Order, with respect to the National Health Insurance Appeals Boards, shall be put into force on the day of promulgation and be applied as of July 1, 1948 and, with respect to the Referee provided in Article 80, paragraph 1, of the Health Insurance Law and the Health Insurance Appeals Board, the Referee provided in Article 62, paragraph 1, of the Welfare Pension Insurance Law and the Welfare Pension Insurance Appeals Board, shall be put into force on the day of promulgation and be applied as of August 1, 1948 and, with respect to the Referee provided in Article 63, paragraph 1, of the Seamen's Insurance Law and the Seamen's Insurance Appeals Board, shall be put into force from September 1, 1948.

2. The Enforcement Regulations for the Insurance Referees, Appeals Board of Social Insurance, Appeals Board of Seamen's Insurance and Local Appeals Board of Social Insurance (Cabinet Order No. 240 of 1947, hereinafter referred to as the "Old Cabinet Order") are hereby abrogated.

3. The provisions of this Cabinet Order shall be applicable to appeals proceedings which are begun before this Cabinet Order is applied (or, with respect to Seamen's Insurance, before this Cabinet Order is put into force). However, the provisions of this Cabinet Order shall not invalidate any action taken in the case of an appeal prior to the effective date of this Cabinet Order and which conformed to the provisions of the Old Cabinet Order.

4. At the time of application (or, with respect to Seamen's Insurance, the time of enforcement) of this Cabinet Order, the persons who are serving as secretaries or clerks of the Appeals Board of Social Insurance, Appeals Board of Seamen's Insurance and Local Appeals Board of Social Insurance at present shall automatically occupy the corresponding positions based on this Cabinet Order.

Separate Table

Traveling expenses		Allowance per day	Hotel charges per night	
Railway fare and passage	Traffic fares per kilometer		A grade district	B grade district
2nd class	1 Yen	40 Yen	200 Yen	150 Yen
Remarks: (1) "A grade district" for Kyoto City, Osaka City, Nagoya, Kobe, Yokohama and the wards of Tokyo-to. (2) "B grade district" for other districts.				

Supplementary Provisions
(Cabinet Order No. 334 of 1949)

1. This Cabinet Order shall be put into force as of the date of promulgation.

Cabinet Order Concerning National Health Insurance Advisory Councils

The Cabinet hereby enacts the Cabinet Order concerning National Health Insurance Advisory Councils in conformity with the provisions of Article 8-(22) of the National Health Insurance Law (Law No. 60 of 1938).

Article 1. The National Health Insurance Advisory Councils, as provided in the National Health Insurance Law (hereinafter referred to as the "Advisory Council"), shall be regulated by this Cabinet Order.

Article 2. The number of members of the Advisory Council shall be provided by the ordinance of the city, town or village which administers National Health Insurance. ("City, town or village," as used in this Cabinet Order, includes "special district.")

2. In case the number of members referred to in the preceding paragraph is five, the membership shall be composed as follows:

- (1) Members representing the insured . . . 2;
- (2) Member representing the licensed
doctors of medicine or dentistry . . . 1;
- (3) Members representing the public
interest 2.

3. In case the number is to be more than five, it shall be increased in such order that a member of group "(2)" named in the preceding paragraph shall come first; one from group "(1)", second; and one from group "(3)", third.

Article 3. The term of office of a member shall be two years and approximately one half of the members, according to the number of members provided by ordinance, shall be appointed annually.

2. The person appointed to fill a vacancy shall complete the term of office of his predecessor.

Article 4. The Advisory Council shall have a chairman elected from among those members who represent the public interest.

2. In case the chairman is absent, an acting chairman shall be elected in the manner prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

Article 5. The Advisory Council shall have clerks who shall be appointed by the mayor of the city, town or village. ("Mayor of the city, town or village," as used in this Cabinet Order, includes the "head of the special district.")

2. The clerks shall perform the clerical business under the supervision of the chairman.

Article 6. Matters of an administrative nature concerning the Advisory Council, not provided in this Cabinet Order, may be prescribed by ordinance of the city, town or village concerned.

Supplementary Provisions

1. This Cabinet Order shall be put into force on the day of promulgation and shall be applied as of July 1, 1948.

2. Of the members of an Advisory Council appointed for the first period, approximately one half shall be appointed for one year and one half for two years. The mayor of the city, town or village concerned, with the consent of the assembly, shall designate the terms of the different members.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS
IN JAPAN: JULY, 1949

The attached tables 1 and 2 summarize the vital events for Japan, total "shi" (cities having 30,000 or more population), total "gun" (areas with less than 30,000 population), and each prefecture for the month of July 1949. Rates for live births, deaths (all ages), marriages and divorces are the number of events per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are worked on an annual basis. Rates for infant deaths and stillbirths are the number of events per 1,000 live births in July.

Live births: There were 211,921 live births in July compared with 189,937 last month. The live birth rate (per 1,000 population per annum) increased 8 percent from 28.1 last month to 30.4 currently. This was the first increase recorded since January, but follows the regular seasonal pattern of past years. The rate for July this year (30.4) was only slightly different from the corresponding month last year (30.3), was 11 percent less than that (34.2) recorded in July 1947, but was more than 20 percent greater than the July median rate (25.2) for the 7 year period 1935-1941.

The birth rate for all "shi" combined (31.7) was, for the second consecutive month, higher than the rate for all "gun" (29.7). Prefectural rates ranged from 23.5 in Nagano to 37.2 in Nagasaki. Thirty-five prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 4 were higher and 7 were lower.

Deaths (all ages): Deaths numbered 79,443 in July compared with 74,297 in June. The death rate (per 1,000 population per annum) increased slightly from 11.0 to 11.4. The current rate was only a little less than that (11.8) recorded in July last year, but was 22 percent less than the rate (14.6) for the corresponding month of 1947 and 34 percent below the July median rate (17.4) for the 7 year period 1935-1941.

The death rate for all "shi" combined (10.8) continued to be less than for all "gun" (11.7). Rates among the prefectures ranged from 8.9 in Kanagawa to 15.2 in Toyama. Rates for 32 prefectures were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Only 3 prefectures (Kanagawa, Tokyo and Kyoto) had rates more than 10 percent below, and 11 prefectures recorded rates more than 10 percent above.

Deaths and death rates (per 100,000 population per annum) for the 10 leading causes this month are shown in table 3. These 10 causes accounted for 54,162 deaths, 68 percent of all deaths in July. The rate for two causes (diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines, and accidental deaths) increased more than 30 percent over last month. Minor increases were recorded for cancer and other malignant tumors, senility, nephritis and congenital debility. The pneumonia rate decreased 21 percent from 51.1 last month to 40.5 currently. Decreases of approximately 5 percent were registered in the mortality rates for tuberculosis (all forms), intracranial lesions of vascular origin, and diseases of the heart. Compared with July 1948, rates are higher for 6 causes and lower for 4. The current rate (40.5) for pneumonia (all forms) is 18 percent higher than the corresponding rate (34.4) for July 1948, and the rate (102.2) for intracranial lesions of vascular origin is higher by 12 percent than the 1948 rate (90.9). Rates for accidental deaths and diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines were more than 20 percent below the corresponding rate for July 1948.

Infant Deaths: During July there were 12,049 infant deaths compared with 12,145 in June. The infant death rate (per 1,000 live births) decreased 11 percent from 63.9 to 56.9. The current rate is only 5 percent below the July 1948 rate (60.0), but is 22 percent less than the July 1947 rate (72.5), and only little more than half the July median rate (102.2) for the 5 year period 1938-1942.

The rate for all "shi" combined was only 48.1 compared with 61.8 for all "gun". Prefectural rates ranged from 35.5 in Tokyo to 97.4 in Toyama. Twenty prefectures had rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 14 had higher rates and 12 had lower. Two prefectures (Toyama and Aomori) had rates more than 60 percent above the all Japan rate. Tokyo and Kanagawa had rates more than 30 percent below the national.

Deaths and death rates (per 1,000 live births in the month) for the 10 leading causes of infant deaths in July are shown in table 4. A total of 10,196 deaths was attributed to these causes (85 percent of the infant deaths in July). Only two

increases were recorded over last month's rates - other diseases peculiar to the first year of life by 10 percent and diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines by 5 percent. Decreases, ranging from 32 to 45 percent, were registered for measles, beriberi, pneumonia, and bronchitis and lesser decreases were recorded for the remaining 4 causes. The rate (14.0) for diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines was only two-thirds the corresponding July 1948 rate (21.3). There were also decreases from the July 1948 level for beriberi and congenital malformations. Seven of the leading causes had higher rates currently than in the corresponding month of 1948. Compared with July last year, the measles rate has doubled and the whooping cough rate is almost 70 percent greater.

Stillbirths: Stillbirths in July totalled 16,653 compared with 14,828 in June. The stillbirth rate (per 1,000 live births) increased slightly, from 78.1 to 78.6. The current rate is 45 percent higher than the July 1948 rate (54.2), 68 percent above the corresponding month of 1947 (46.9) and 37 percent greater than the July median rate (57.5) for the 7 year period 1935-1941.

The stillbirth rate for all "shi" combined (103.2) was 60 percent greater than for all "gun" (64.7). Prefectural rates ranged from 59.9 in Aomori to 130.5 in Tottori. More than half (26) of the prefectures had rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Eleven had higher rates and 9 had lower. Tottori and Nagano Prefectures had rates more than 30 percent higher than the national average. Aomori and Tochigi had rates more than 20 percent below.

Marriages: In the current month there were 54,808 marriages compared with 61,169 last month. The marriage rate (per 1,000 population per annum) decreased 13 percent from 9.1 to 7.9. The current rate was 20 to 30 percent less than those recorded in the corresponding months of 1948 (10.1) and 1947 (11.2) but was 32 percent higher than the July median rate for the 7 year period 1932-1938 (6.0).

The marriage rate for all "shi" combined was 7.7 and for all "gun" 7.9. Rates among the prefectures ranged from 5.7 in Gumma to 9.6 in Aomori. Less than half (22) of the prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 13 were higher and 11 were lower.

Divorces: There were 6,078 divorces in July compared with 5,933 in June. The divorce rate (per 1,000 population per annum) was 0.9 for both June and July and was the same in the corresponding months last year. However, it is 50 percent more than the July median rate for the 7 year period 1932-1938 (0.6).

For all "shi" combined the divorce rate was 1.0 and for all "gun" it was 0.8. Prefectural rates ranged from 0.5 in Shiga to 1.4 in Akita. Eight prefectural rates were the same as the all Japan rate, 18 were higher and 20 were lower.

TABLE 1. - LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, JULY 1949

	BIRTH	DEATH	*INFANT DEATH	STILL- BIRTH	MARRIAGE	DIVORCE
ALL JAPAN	211,921	79,443	12,049	16,653	54,808	6,078
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	76,387	25,934	3,678	7,884	18,561	2,350
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	135,534	53,509	8,371	8,769	36,247	3,728
AICHI	8,498	3,312	554	818	2,055	259
AKITA	3,401	1,282	272	280	1,030	154
AOMORI	3,907	1,369	368	234	1,014	112
CHIBA	4,974	2,149	265	361	1,429	134
EHIME	4,230	1,446	222	346	1,108	142
FUKUI	1,950	875	174	133	581	63
FUKUOKA	10,164	3,289	487	763	2,738	293
FUKUSHIMA	5,248	1,996	316	441	1,463	147
GIFU	3,844	1,660	272	278	936	120
GUMMA	4,039	1,780	174	359	798	89
HIROSHIMA	5,452	1,933	264	372	1,542	168
HOKKAIDO	12,459	3,887	743	883	3,183	311
HYOGO	8,497	3,017	440	728	2,151	208
IBARAKI	5,022	2,269	297	373	1,376	98
ISHIKAWA	2,317	1,030	206	170	618	92
IWATE	3,568	1,371	232	277	1,014	103
KAGAWA	2,570	898	151	201	714	81
KAGOSHIMA	4,684	1,748	247	319	1,147	129
KANAGAWA	6,028	1,794	231	411	1,373	146
KOCHI	2,106	780	93	158	700	86
KUMAMOTO	4,840	1,797	225	369	1,209	127
KYOTO	4,251	1,555	192	392	1,129	140
MIE	3,258	1,481	253	277	858	92
MIYAGI	4,119	1,431	249	329	1,115	102
MIYAZAKI	3,058	1,065	173	238	708	73
NAGANO	4,247	1,875	229	438	1,227	106
NAGASAKI	5,067	1,631	274	388	1,237	159
NARA	1,762	862	126	114	546	67
NIIGATA	6,121	2,764	420	583	1,556	202
OITA	3,300	1,375	219	262	843	85
OKAYAMA	4,166	1,584	200	422	1,319	117
OSAKA	10,165	3,423	550	828	2,411	309
SAGA	2,556	992	142	203	766	70
SAITAMA	5,639	2,344	316	361	1,298	112
SHIGA	1,941	1,022	172	170	464	40
SHIMANE	2,274	869	134	219	650	75
SHIZUOKA	6,173	2,188	309	488	1,267	172
TOCHIGI	4,038	1,531	191	247	931	91
TOKUSHIMA	2,214	886	131	194	665	83
TOKYO	13,906	4,392	494	883	3,309	392
TOTTORI	1,425	565	86	186	397	44
TOYAMA	2,535	1,318	247	199	597	96
WAKAYAMA	2,408	907	127	179	701	80
YAMAGATA	3,331	1,413	267	240	1,095	126
YAMAGUCHI	4,306	1,537	213	357	1,084	137
YAMANASHI	1,863	751	102	182	456	42

FOOTNOTES:

* Deaths under 1 year of age

Data refer to vital events of Japanese Nationals in Japan Proper.

SOURCE:

Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 2. - 1/ LIVE BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, JULY 1949

	BIRTH	DEATH	INFANT DEATH	STILL- BIRTH	MARRIAGE	DIVORCE
ALL JAPAN	30.4	11.4	56.9	78.6	7.9	0.9
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	31.7	10.8	48.1	103.2	7.7	1.0
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	29.7	11.7	61.8	64.7	7.9	0.8
AICHI	30.3	11.8	65.2	96.3	7.3	0.9
AKITA	30.4	11.5	80.0	82.3	9.2	1.4
AOMORI	36.8	12.9	94.2	59.9	9.6	1.1
CHIBA	26.7	11.5	53.3	72.6	7.7	0.7
EHIME	32.8	11.2	52.5	81.8	8.6	1.1
FUKUI	30.6	13.7	89.2	68.2	9.1	1.0
FUKUOKA	35.3	11.4	47.9	75.1	9.5	1.0
FUKUSHIMA	29.8	11.3	60.2	84.0	8.3	0.8
GIFU	29.0	12.5	70.8	72.3	7.1	0.9
GUMMA	28.8	12.7	43.1	88.9	5.7	0.6
HIROSHIMA	30.6	10.9	48.4	68.2	8.7	0.9
HOKKAIDO	35.6	11.1	59.6	70.9	9.1	0.9
HYOGO	30.9	11.0	51.8	85.7	7.8	0.8
IBARAKI	28.2	12.8	59.1	74.3	7.7	0.6
ISHIKAWA	28.3	12.6	88.9	73.4	7.5	1.1
IWATE	31.7	12.2	65.0	77.6	9.0	0.9
KAGAWA	31.6	11.0	58.8	78.2	8.8	1.0
KAGOSHIMA	30.5	11.4	52.7	68.1	7.5	0.8
KANAGAWA	29.9	8.9	38.3	68.2	6.8	0.7
KOCHI	27.9	10.3	44.2	75.0	9.3	1.1
KUMAMOTO	31.1	11.6	46.5	76.2	7.8	0.8
KYOTO	27.4	10.0	45.2	92.2	7.3	0.9
MIE	25.8	11.7	77.7	85.0	6.8	0.7
MIYAGI	29.6	10.3	60.5	79.9	8.0	0.7
MIYAZAKI	33.4	11.6	56.6	77.8	7.7	0.8
NAGANO	23.5	10.4	53.9	103.1	6.8	0.6
NAGASAKI	37.2	12.0	54.1	76.6	9.1	1.2
NARA	26.0	12.7	71.5	64.7	8.1	1.0
NIIGATA	28.9	13.0	68.6	95.2	7.3	1.0
OITA	30.4	12.7	66.4	79.4	7.8	0.8
OKAYAMA	29.0	11.0	48.0	101.3	9.2	0.8
OSAKA	33.2	11.2	54.1	81.5	7.9	1.0
SAGA	31.5	12.2	55.6	79.4	9.4	0.9
SAITAMA	30.4	12.6	56.0	64.0	7.0	0.6
SHIGA	25.6	13.5	88.6	87.6	6.1	0.5
SHIMANE	28.9	11.1	58.9	96.3	8.3	1.0
SHIZUOKA	29.5	10.4	50.1	79.1	6.0	0.8
TOCHIGI	29.8	11.3	47.3	61.2	6.9	0.7
TOKUSHIMA	29.3	11.7	59.2	87.6	8.8	1.1
TOKYO	29.5	9.3	35.5	63.5	7.0	0.8
TOTTORI	27.6	11.0	60.4	130.5	7.7	0.9
TOYAMA	29.2	15.2	97.4	78.5	6.9	1.1
WAKAYAMA	28.2	10.6	52.7	74.3	8.2	1.0
YAMAGATA	28.4	12.1	80.2	72.1	9.3	1.1
YAMAGUCHI	32.9	11.7	49.5	82.9	8.3	1.0
YAMANASHI	26.3	10.6	54.8	97.7	6.4	0.6

1/ Birth, death, marriage and divorce rates are per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are worked on an annual basis. Infant death and stillbirth rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period. Data refer to vital events of Japanese Nationals in Japan Proper.

SOURCE: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, CHC, SCAP, source of original data was monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 4. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT
DEATHS: JAPAN, JULY 1949

List No.	Cause of Death	July 1949		June 1949	July 1949
		Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
	Total of ten leading causes	10,196			
119	Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of intestines	2,961	14.0	13.3	21.3
158	Congenital debility	2,385	11.3	11.7	10.6
107-109	Pneumonia (all forms)	1,126	5.3	7.8	4.0
159	Premature birth	1,003	4.7	5.1	4.5
161	Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life	676	3.2	2.9	2.5
9	Whooping cough	580	2.7	2.8	1.6
35	Measles	511	2.4	4.4	1.2
106	Bronchitis	407	1.9	2.8	1.5
157	Congenital malformations	369	1.7	1.9	1.8
68	Beriberi	178	0.8	1.2	1.0

Note: Rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP.
Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report,
Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 3. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH:
JAPAN, JULY 1949

List No.	Cause of Death	July 1949		June 1949	July 1948
		Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
	Total of ten leading causes	54,162			
13-22	Tuberculosis (all forms)	12,095	173.2	181.9	188.9
119-120	Diarrhea enteritis, and ulceration of intestines (all ages)	9,328	133.6	100.2	172.4
83	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	7,133	102.2	108.9	90.9
45-55	Cancer and other malignant tumors	5,137	73.6	71.6	72.7
162	Senility	4,558	65.3	63.2	61.1
169-195	Accidental deaths	4,320	61.9	46.3	86.3
90-95	Diseases of the heart	3,864	55.3	58.5	54.3
107-109	Pneumonia (all forms)	2,828	40.5	51.1	34.4
130-132	Nephritis (all forms)	2,514	36.0	35.8	40.4
158	Congenital debility	2,385	34.2	32.9	32.2

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population (estimated as of 1 July each year) and are worked on an annual basis.

Source: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL REPORT, AUGUST 1949

Number of Hospitals: The average number of hospitals in Japan increased slightly from 3,064 in July to 3,102 in August. The average number of tuberculosis sanatoria rose from 295 to 296. The average number of mental hospitals and leprosaria remained the same, 122 and 13 respectively. The number of general hospitals rose slightly from an average of 2,634 to 2,671.

Bed Capacity: Total hospitals operating this month had an average bed capacity of 250,890, slightly higher than the average for last month (249,857). The average bed capacity of tuberculosis sanatoria rose slightly from 54,382 in July to 54,429 in August; and the average bed capacity for all tuberculosis patients, including those available in general hospitals, increased one percent from 77,339 to 78,339. The bed capacity of mental hospitals was 15,685 in August compared with 15,615 in the previous month; and the total number of beds available for all mental patients, including those in general hospitals, was 17,347 a slight increase over last month's average (17,249). The bed capacity of leprosaria dropped from 9,132 last month to 9,110 currently. In general hospitals, the bed capacity rose from 17,728 to 171,666. Of the total beds available in general hospitals in August, 23,910 (14 percent) were for tuberculosis patients and 1,662 (1 percent) were for mental patients.

In-Patient Load: The average daily in-patient load of total hospitals in Japan increased 2 percent from 163,958 in July to 167,027 in August. The in-patient load for tuberculosis sanatoria (43,293) was 3 percent less than last month (44,832); including tuberculosis patients in general hospitals it was 67,027, or 1 percent less than the comparable figure for July (67,772). For mental hospitals the average daily number of in-patients dropped 3 percent from 12,800 previously to 12,403 currently; and the total number, including mental patients in general hospitals, decreased 3 percent from 14,215 to 13,822. For leprosaria the number of in-patients remained about the same - 8,399 in August and 8,373 last month. The average daily number of in-patients in general hospitals rose 5 percent from 97,953 to 102,932.

Out-Patient Load: The average number of visits reported for out-patient clinics in all hospitals in August (354,077) increased 9 percent over last month's total (326,280). For tuberculosis sanatoria the out-patient load in August (4,902) was slightly less than in the previous month (4,913). However, the out-patient load for mental hospitals increased 20 percent from 399 to 479, and for leprosaria it rose from 20 to 23. The daily average of out-patients in general hospitals this month (348,673) was 9 percent greater than last month (320,948).

Bed Occupancy: For the current month, the average daily bed occupancy for all hospitals was 66.6 compared with 65.6 last month. Nearly half (22) of the prefectures reported bed occupancy ratios within 10 percent plus or minus of the national average. In 13 prefectures the rate was more than 10 percent above the national, including one prefecture (Kagoshima) where it was more than 20 percent above. In 11 prefectures the rate was more than 10 percent below, including 2 prefectures (Aichi and Yamanashi) where the ratio was more than 20 percent below. The percentage of beds occupied in tuberculosis sanatoria dropped from 82.4 last month to 79.5 in August. The occupancy ratios ranged from 36.2 in Aichi to 116.4 in Yamanashi. Only 10 prefectures had rates within 10 percent plus or minus of the national figure, 28 were higher and 8 were lower. Yamanashi Prefecture had a ratio more than 40 percent higher than the national average, while two other prefectures reported rates more than 30 percent higher. The rate for Aichi Prefecture was more than 50 percent below the national average. The daily occupancy ratio for all tuberculosis beds including those in general hospitals was 85.6, 2 percent less than the corresponding ratio for July (87.6). For all Japan, the bed occupancy ratio in mental hospitals dropped from 82.0 last month, to 79.1 currently. Considerable variation was shown in the prefectural ratios, ranging from 40.4 in Aichi to 175.0 in Iwate. Fourteen prefectural ratios were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national, 20 were higher and 10 were lower. Two prefectures (Miyazaki and Takayama

have no mental hospitals. The ratios in 9 prefectures were more than 30 percent above the national, including 2 prefectures (Toyama and Niigata) with ratios more than 50 percent greater, and Iwate Prefecture with a rate nearly double the national. Three prefectures (Aichi, Nagasaki, and Oita) had rates more than 40 percent below the national average. The occupancy ratio for all beds reserved for mental patients including those in general hospitals was 79.7 currently compared with 82.4 previously. For leprosaria in Japan the occupancy ratio rose from 91.7 in July to 92.2 in August. For the 10 prefectures having leprosaria rates ranged from 69.2 in Yamanashi to 122.4 in Shizuoka. The percentage of beds occupied in general hospitals for all Japan was 60.0 this month compared with 57.4 last month. Twenty prefectural ratios were within 10 percent plus or minus of the national average, 16 were below this range and 10 were above. Two prefectures (Kochi and Kagoshima) had occupancy ratios more than 20 percent greater than the national figure. Yamanashi Prefecture had a ratio more than 30 percent below the national and 4 additional prefectures recorded rates more than 20 percent below.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR AUGUST 1949

1/
TOTAL HOSPITALS

Area	<u>2/</u> Number of Hospitals	<u>2/</u> Bed Capacity	<u>3/</u> Total Patients	<u>4/</u> In-Patients	<u>5/</u> Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	3,102	250,890	521,104	167,027	354,077
Hokkaido	233	15,302	40,660	10,669	29,991
Aomori	37	3,885	6,434	2,750	3,684
Iwate	49	3,896	8,909	2,883	6,026
Miyagi	66	6,453	11,924	4,860	7,064
Akita	41	3,195	7,210	2,041	5,169
Yamagata	29	2,788	5,898	2,015	3,883
Fukushima	52	3,920	7,648	2,218	5,430
Ibaraki	70	4,533	7,250	2,647	4,603
Tochigi	43	3,142	6,111	1,963	4,148
Gumma	43	3,905	5,902	2,928	2,974
Saitama	105	4,616	9,161	2,609	6,552
Chiba	80	7,160	9,752	5,288	4,464
Tokyo	262	28,680	58,965	21,228	37,737
Kanagawa	122	11,049	21,831	7,972	13,859
Niigata	76	5,673	13,501	4,176	9,325
Toyama	42	2,864	7,046	2,070	4,976
Ishikawa	57	4,446	8,705	2,786	5,919
Fukui	26	1,620	3,624	1,083	2,541
Yamanashi	24	1,207	1,773	600	1,173
Nagano	73	5,142	7,898	3,127	4,771
Gifu	50	2,933	7,120	2,191	4,929
Shizuoka	62	6,448	11,698	3,814	7,884
Aichi	126	9,197	20,488	4,393	16,095
Mie	67	4,578	9,574	2,659	6,915
Shiga	26	1,624	3,663	1,214	2,449
Kyoto	79	8,476	14,309	4,796	9,513
Osaka	141	17,595	29,944	9,482	20,462
Hyogo	125	8,954	20,832	5,890	14,942
Nara	17	1,073	2,359	644	1,715
Wakayama	26	1,628	3,954	1,088	2,866
Tottori	18	1,777	3,894	1,224	2,670
Shimane	22	1,847	3,855	1,443	2,412
Okayama	59	6,234	10,158	4,732	5,426
Hiroshima	84	6,446	14,672	3,906	10,766
Yamaguchi	71	4,908	10,408	2,783	7,625
Tokushima	30	1,975	3,104	1,415	1,689
Kagawa	35	2,738	4,553	1,782	2,771
Ehime	43	3,020	6,705	1,813	4,892
Kochi	39	1,792	3,776	1,367	2,409
Fukuoka	139	12,452	47,313	9,334	37,979
Saga	57	3,300	7,667	2,314	5,353
Nagasaki	64	4,606	7,414	2,697	4,717
Kumamoto	70	5,123	10,709	3,737	6,972
Oita	37	2,932	3,863	1,841	2,022
Miyazaki	35	1,720	3,456	1,120	2,336
Kagoshima	50	4,038	5,414	3,435	1,979

- 1/ All hospitals of 20 beds or more, including mental hospitals, leprosaria and sanatoria.
- 2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.
- 3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.
- 4/ Average of daily count.
- 5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR AUGUST 1949

1/
TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA

Area	<u>2/</u> Number of Hospitals	<u>2/</u> Bed Capacity	<u>3/</u> Total Patients	<u>4/</u> In-Patients	<u>5/</u> Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	296	54,429	48,195	43,293	4,902
Hokkaido	15	2,602	1,625	1,425	200
Aomori	3	685	617	591	26
Iwate	3	652	702	604	98
Miyagi	4	1,200	1,322	1,197	125
Akita	4	785	536	498	38
Yamagata	3	272	291	254	37
Fukushima	3	940	672	579	93
Ibaraki	8	1,587	1,320	1,246	74
Tochigi	3	600	645	610	35
Gumma	7	509	543	473	70
Saitama	6	994	1,289	890	399
Chiba	14	2,858	3,038	2,665	373
Tokyo	30	6,215	5,988	5,651	337
Kanagawa	13	2,776	2,736	2,470	266
Niigata	10	1,264	1,260	1,163	97
Toyama	2	819	840	764	76
Ishikawa	6	1,253	762	727	35
Fukui	3	451	443	387	56
Yamanashi	1	116	137	135	2
Nagano	9	1,506	1,387	1,327	60
Gifu	6	861	930	847	83
Shizuoka	4	1,097	907	780	127
Aichi	10	2,719	1,276	985	291
Mie	5	809	681	597	84
Shiga	5	370	388	377	11
Kyoto	7	1,571	1,355	1,258	97
Osaka	12	4,439	2,059	1,875	184
Hyogo	20	2,299	2,361	1,727	634
Nara	2	180	155	143	12
Wakayama	2	134	143	139	4
Tottori	1	63	53	45	8
Shimane	1	454	494	475	19
Okayama	4	886	771	753	18
Hiroshima	9	1,975	1,675	1,480	195
Yamaguchi	5	552	585	545	40
Tokushima	2	760	775	741	34
Kagawa	2	178	188	180	8
Ehime	3	826	754	730	24
Kochi	2	146	157	138	19
Fukuoka	23	2,662	2,744	2,550	194
Saga	3	719	758	681	77
Nagasaki	4	209	214	167	47
Kumamoto	3	921	1,035	930	105
Oita	5	434	411	400	11
Miyazaki	1	48	51	44	7
Kagoshima	8	1,033	1,122	1,050	72

1/ Tuberculosis sanatoria of 20 beds or more.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR AUGUST 1949

1/
MENTAL HOSPITALS

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	122	15,685	12,882	12,403	479
Hokkaido	6	484	500	466	34
Aomori	1	86	47	47	-
Iwate	1	60	105	105	-
Miyagi	2	236	203	202	1
Akita	1	121	117	110	7
Yamagata	1	125	133	126	7
Fukushima	2	138	145	143	2
Ibaraki	2	115	96	95	1
Tochigi	4	272	260	236	24
Gumma	1	300	365	352	13
Saitama	4	431	344	323	21
Chiba	4	511	420	386	34
Tokyo	12	3272	2544	2475	69
Kanagawa	6	824	645	637	8
Niigata	1	190	235	228	7
Toyama	2	98	141	137	4
Ishikawa	3	256	204	199	5
Fukui	1	105	158	119	39
Yamanashi	1	52	57	53	4
Nagano	2	248	216	215	1
Gifu	1	199	206	203	3
Shizuoka	3	324	334	315	19
Aichi	5	607	247	245	2
Mie	1	150	120	116	4
Shiga	1	150	129	129	0
Kyoto	5	539	383	370	13
Osaka	5	1545	1161	1141	20
Hyogo	6	1161	730	716	14
Nara	2	181	119	115	4
Wakayama	-	-	-	-	-
Tottori	1	75	82	79	3
Shimane	1	38	43	42	1
Okayama	1	196	220	220	-
Hiroshima	4	293	297	288	9
Yamaguchi	2	98	105	95	10
Tokushima	3	223	175	172	3
Kagawa	1	90	60	58	2
Ehime	1	180	186	180	6
Kochi	2	174	150	143	7
Fukuoka	6	589	434	402	32
Saga	3	326	362	330	32
Nagasaki	2	90	40	39	1
Kumamoto	2	150	135	135	-
Oita	3	126	65	56	9
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	4	257	164	160	4

1/ Mental hospitals of 20 beds or more.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR AUGUST 1949

1/
LEPROSARIA

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patient	4/ In-Patients	5/ Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	13	9,110	8,422	8,399	23
Hokkaido	-	-	-	-	-
Aomori	1	600	604	604	-
Iwate	-	-	-	-	-
Miyagi	1	650	503	503	-
Akita	-	-	-	-	-
Yamagata	-	-	-	-	-
Fukushima	-	-	-	-	-
Ibaraki	-	-	-	-	-
Tochigi	-	-	-	-	-
Gumma	1	1200	983	983	-
Saitama	-	-	-	-	-
Chiba	-	-	-	-	-
Tokyo	1	1200	1121	1121	-
Kanagawa	-	-	-	-	-
Niigata	-	-	-	-	-
Toyama	-	-	-	-	-
Ishikawa	-	-	-	-	-
Fukui	-	-	-	-	-
Yamanashi	1	65	45	45	-
Nagano	-	-	-	-	-
Gifu	-	-	-	-	-
Shizuoka	2	205	265	251	14
Aichi	-	-	-	-	-
Mie	-	-	-	-	-
Shiga	-	-	-	-	-
Kyoto	-	-	-	-	-
Osaka	-	-	-	-	-
Hyogo	-	-	-	-	-
Nara	-	-	-	-	-
Wakayama	-	-	-	-	-
Tottori	-	-	-	-	-
Shimane	-	-	-	-	-
Okayama	2	2475	2233	2233	-
Hiroshima	-	-	-	-	-
Yamaguchi	-	-	-	-	-
Tokushima	-	-	-	-	-
Kagawa	1	645	655	646	9
Ehime	-	-	-	-	-
Kochi	-	-	-	-	-
Fukuoka	-	-	-	-	-
Saga	-	-	-	-	-
Nagasaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kumamoto	2	1170	1127	1127	-
Oita	-	-	-	-	-
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	1	900	886	886	-

1/ Leprosaria of 20 beds or more

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

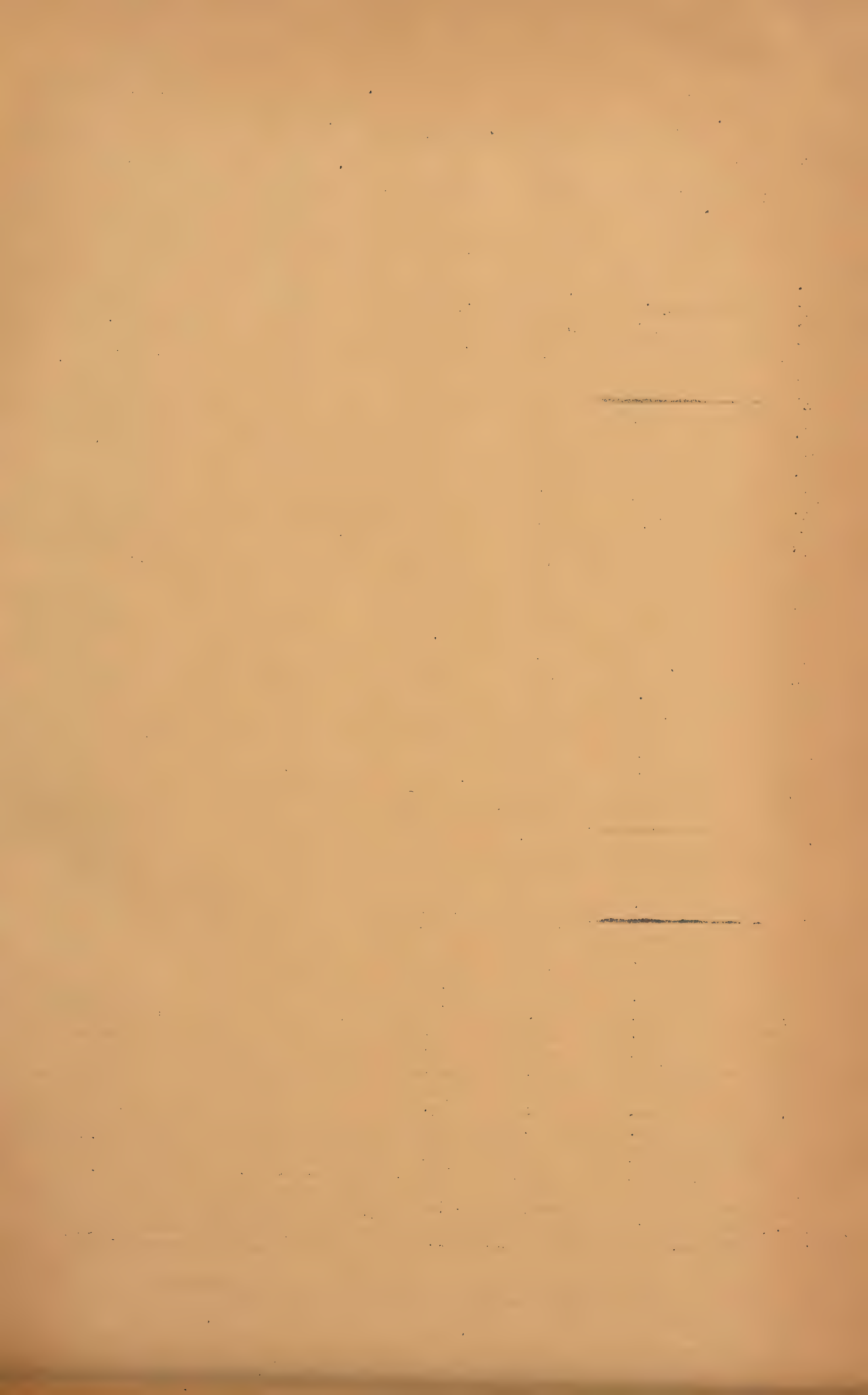
JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR AUGUST 1949

1/
OTHER HOSPITALS

Area	<u>2/</u> Number of Hospitals	<u>2/</u> Bed Capacity	<u>3/</u> Total Patients	<u>4/</u> In-Patients	<u>5/</u> Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	2,671	171,666	451,605	102,932	348,673
Hokkaido	212	12,216	38,536	8,778	29,758
Aomori	32	2,514	5,167	1,509	3,658
Iwate	45	3,184	8,102	2,173	5,929
Miyagi	59	4,367	9,896	2,958	6,938
Akita	36	2,288	6,558	1,434	5,124
Yamagata	25	2,391	5,474	1,636	3,838
Fukushima	47	2,842	6,832	1,496	5,336
Ibaraki	60	2,830	5,834	1,305	4,529
Tochigi	36	2,270	5,207	1,118	4,089
Gumma	34	1,896	4,012	1,120	2,892
Saitama	95	3,190	7,529	1,397	6,132
Chiba	62	3,790	6,294	2,237	4,057
Tokyo	219	17,993	49,311	11,981	37,330
Kanagawa	103	7,449	18,448	4,864	13,584
Niigata	65	4,220	12,006	2,785	9,221
Toyama	38	1,946	6,064	1,169	4,895
Ishikawa	48	2,937	7,740	1,861	5,879
Fukui	22	1,064	3,023	576	2,447
Yamanashi	21	974	1,535	368	1,167
Nagano	62	3,388	6,296	1,585	4,711
Gifu	43	1,873	5,984	1,141	4,843
Shizuoka	53	4,822	10,191	2,468	7,723
Aichi	111	5,871	18,963	3,162	15,801
Mie	61	3,620	8,772	1,945	6,827
Shiga	21	1,104	3,144	707	2,437
Kyoto	67	6,366	12,569	3,167	9,402
Osaka	124	11,611	26,724	6,466	20,258
Hyogo	99	5,494	17,743	3,448	14,295
Nara	13	712	2,085	386	1,699
Wakayama	24	1,495	3,811	948	2,863
Tottori	16	1,639	3,758	1,100	2,658
Shimane	20	1,355	3,319	926	2,393
Okayama	52	2,676	6,934	1,526	5,408
Hiroshima	71	4,178	12,701	2,138	10,563
Yamaguchi	64	4,258	9,717	2,143	7,574
Tokushima	25	992	2,154	501	1,653
Kagawa	31	1,826	3,650	899	2,751
Fhime	39	2,014	5,766	903	4,863
Kochi	35	1,472	3,469	1,086	2,383
Fukuoka	110	9,201	44,135	6,382	37,753
Saga	51	2,255	6,546	1,303	5,243
Nagasaki	58	4,308	7,161	2,492	4,669
Kumamoto	63	2,883	8,414	1,546	6,868
Oita	29	2,372	3,387	1,385	2,002
Miyazaki	34	1,672	3,403	1,075	2,328
Kagoshima	36	1,848	3,241	1,339	1,902

- 1/ Hospitals of 20 beds or more, excluding mental hospitals, leprosaria and sanatoria.
- 2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.
- 3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.
- 4/ Average of daily count.
- 5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.



DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE
DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 10 SEPTEMBER 1949

During the thirty-seventh week, ended 10 September 1949, there were 20,204 cases of communicable disease compared with 19,078 cases in the preceding week, according to reports received for 17 diseases. A few corrections were received for last week, and comparisons in this digest are based on corrected figures.

The number of diphtheria cases this week (142) was slightly higher than last week (136). Deaths, however, decreased from 13 to 10. Current cases were approximately two-thirds of those (210) recorded for the same week of last year and only somewhat more than one-third of the corresponding 1947 total (390). Nineteen prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, 18 had more, and 8 did not change. The one remaining prefecture reported no cases during either period. Cases this week ranged from 1 to 14 in 41 prefectures, and there were no cases in the other 5 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 9.2 and 17.7 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.6 and 1.8.

There was an 8 percent increase in dysentery cases, from 1,542 last week to 1,663 during the current week. Deaths, on the other hand, decreased from 501 to 428. This week's cases were more than two and one-fourth times those (730) in the thirty-seventh week of last year but were almost one-fourth less than the corresponding number (2,135) in 1947. Twenty-seven prefectures recorded increases over last week and 19 had decreases. The largest numeric change occurred in Tokyo-to, where cases increased from 180 last week to the present figure of 266. Tokyo-to, Saitama (150 cases), and Niigata (109) together accounted for nearly a third of all current cases. The 43 other prefectures had cases numbering from 1 to 79. The current and cumulative case rates were 16.72 and 31.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 27.6 and 8.6 respectively.

Typhoid fever cases this week (203) were 10 percent fewer than in the preceding week (225). Deaths, however, increased from 22 to 27. The current case figure was less than three-fourths of that (284) recorded for the same period of 1948 and only about a fourth of the figure (788) for the corresponding 1947 week. There were increases over last week in 19 prefectures, decreases in 17, and no change in 8. The 2 remaining prefectures reported no cases during either period. Prefectural case figures this week ranged from zero to 17. The current and cumulative case rates were 13.1 and 8.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.7 and 1.0.

There were 18 percent fewer paratyphoid fever cases this week (63) than last week (77). There were 4 current deaths compared with 5 previously. Cases this week were three-fourths of those (84) recorded for the thirty-seventh week of 1948, and well under a third of the total (215) for the same period of 1947. Fifteen prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week and 12 had more. The number of cases did not change in 9 prefectures, and no cases were reported during either period in the remaining 10. There were from 1 to 7 cases this week in each of 27 prefectures and no cases in the other 19 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.1 and 2.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.1.

No smallpox cases or deaths have been reported for the past 8 weeks. There was one case recorded for the thirty-seventh weeks of 1948 and 1947. The cumulative case and death rates as of 10 September 1949 were 0.2 and less than 0.1 respectively.

There were no typhus fever cases or deaths reported this week, whereas last week's report showed one case and one death. During the thirty-seventh week of 1948 and 1947 cases numbered 2 and 5 respectively. The cumulative case rate as of 10 September 1949 was 0.2, and the cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

The number of malaria cases this week (111) was 6 percent higher than in the preceding week (105), but nearly 50 percent below the peak for the year (211) reached in the twenty-eighth week (See attached chart). One death was reported currently while in the previous week there was none. Cases this week were nearly 30 percent less than in the same week of last year (155) and more than 60 percent below

the corresponding 1947 total (293). There were increases over last week in 17 prefectures, decreases in 12, and no change in 8. The remaining 9 prefectures reported no cases during either period. More than a half of all cases this week were in Shiga Prefecture (59), and 28 additional prefectures, with from 1 to 5 cases each, accounted for the remainder. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.2 and 5.6 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

There were three times as many Japanese "B" encephalitis cases reported this week (219) as in the preceding week (73). Deaths also increased considerably, from 24 to 63. The current number of cases was less than 40 percent of that (561) recorded for the same period of last year but was nearly six times the figure (37) for the same week of 1947. (See attached chart) Cases increased over last week in 18 prefectures, decreased in 5, and remained the same in 2. Nearly half (21) of the prefectures reported no cases during either period. The largest increases were reported in Shiga (from zero to 38 cases), Fukui (5 to 36) and Tokyo (4 to 25 cases). These three prefectures together accounted for 45 percent of the total. The remaining cases were distributed among 19 prefectures with from 1 to 19 cases each. There were no cases reported in more than half (24) of the prefectures. Current reports are based upon clinical diagnoses which may not be confirmed by laboratory analyses. The current and cumulative case rates were 14.1 and 0.7 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 4.1 and 0.2.

Scarlet fever cases increased slightly, from 51 last week to 55 currently. No deaths have been reported for three weeks. Cases this week were approximately the same as in the thirty-seventh week of last year (54) but were more than 75 percent higher than those (31) in the same period of 1947. There were increases over last week in 11 prefectures and decreases in 11 also. The number of cases in 4 prefectures did not change, and no cases during either week were reported by the remaining 20 prefectures. Tokyo-to had 15 cases this week, and 20 other prefectures with from 1 to 8 cases each reported the remainder. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.5 and 5.8 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

The number of epidemic meningitis cases this week (50) was more than 20 percent higher than in the previous week (41). Deaths also increased, from 10 to 18. Cases this week were higher than in the same weeks of both 1948 and 1947 when they numbered 39 and 41 respectively. Seventeen prefectures had more cases this week than last week, 9 had fewer, and 5 did not change. In the remaining 15 prefectures no cases were recorded during either period. Tokyo-to reported 10 cases again this week, and in Kyoto and Osaka there were 9 and 6 cases respectively. Twenty additional prefectures had from 1 to 3 cases each. No cases this week were reported by half (23) of the prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.2 and 1.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.2 and 0.6.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

Measles cases this week (810) were 5 percent fewer than in the preceding week (857). They were over three and a fourth times those (248) in the same week of last year and 10 percent higher than the number (736) recorded for the corresponding 1947 period. More than half (24) of the prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, 19 had more, and 2 did not change. One additional prefecture had no cases during either period. The largest numeric change was an increase of 70 cases in Aichi Prefecture. About a third of all cases this week were in Aichi Prefecture (156 cases) and Hokkaido (119). Forty-one other prefectures had from 1 to 36 cases each, and three prefectures reported no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 52.2 and 272.0 respectively.

There was a 13 percent decrease in the number of whooping cough cases, from 4,968 last week to 4,304 in the present week. Current cases were well over three times those (1,362) recorded during the same week of 1948 and were over 60 percent above the corresponding 1947 total (2,670). Cases decreased from last week in 28 prefectures and increased in 18. The largest numeric changes occurred in Saitama, Shizuoka, and Hokkaido where cases decreased by 122, 112, and 100 respectively. Eight additional prefectures had decreases of from 52 to 83 cases, and two prefectures (Toyama and Tochigi) had increases of 95 and 96 cases each. Cases this week in Tokyo-to (302), Hokkaido (247), Aichi (233), and Kanagawa (204) amounted to 23 percent of the total. In the remaining 42 prefectures cases ranged from 7 to 180.

The current and cumulative case rates were 277.5 and 166.0 respectively.

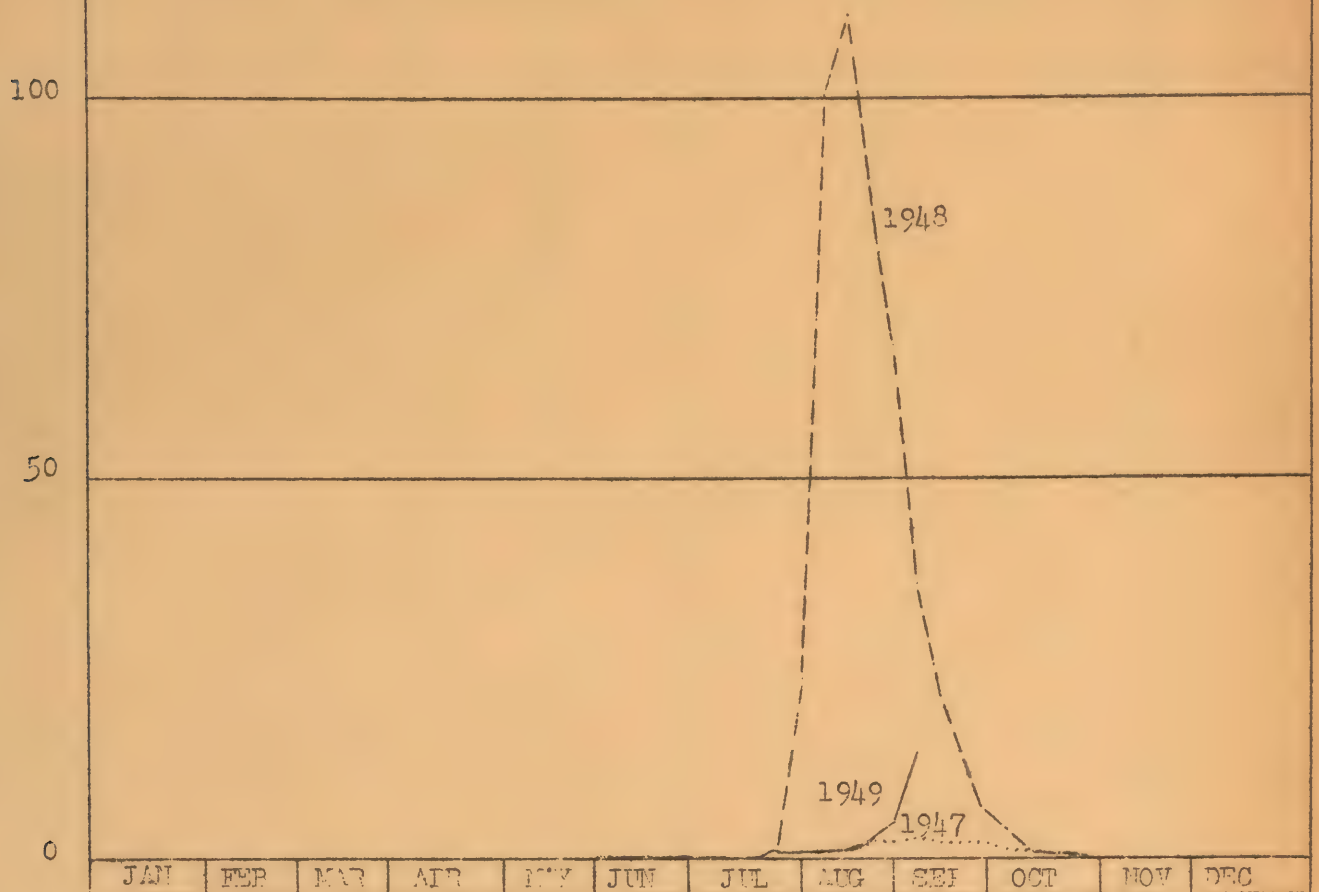
The number of tuberculosis cases increased 15 percent, from 9,935 last week to 11,474 during the current week. The present figure was approximately 25 percent higher than that (9,129) recorded for the same period of 1948 and 33 percent above the total (8,595) for the corresponding week of 1947. Increases overlast week occurred in 28 prefectures and decreases in 18. Prefectural case figures this week ranged from 31 to 1,021. The current and cumulative case rates were 739.8 and 584.2 respectively.

Pneumonia cases this week (1,104) were 5 percent above the number (1,056) reported last week. They were 90 percent greater than in the same week of last year (582) and 14 percent higher than the corresponding 1947 figure (969). Nearly half (22) of the prefectures had more cases this week than last week, 20 had fewer, and 4 did not change. There were from 1 to 76 cases reported from each prefecture this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 71.2 and 186.5 respectively.

Six influenza cases were reported this week, and last week there were nearly twice that number (11). During the thirty-seventh weeks of 1948 and 1947 there were 15 and 34 cases respectively. Three of the current cases were in Aichi Prefecture, 2 were in Toyama, and 1 occurred in Hokkaido. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.4 and 3.2 respectively.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 3,335 and 139,910 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,994 and 131,002; and chancroid, 453 and 16,898. All totals this week were higher than last week where there were 3,061 cases of syphilis, 3,508 cases of gonorrhea, and 352 cases of chancroid. They were all lower than those recorded for the same week of last year. At that time there were 4,132 syphilis cases, 4,221 gonorrhea cases, and 651 chancroid cases. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases this week were: syphilis 247.3 and 243.8 respectively; gonorrhea, 257.5 and 228.3; and chancroid, 29.5 and 29.4.

JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS CASE RATES
 PER 100,000 POPULATION - JAPAN, 1947-1949



MALARIA CASE RATES
 PER 100,000 POPULATION - JAPAN, 1947-1949



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 10 SEPTEMBER 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	5	1	649	88	27	8	* 300	60
AOMORI	1	-	166	13	22	1	101	21
IWATE	2	1	233	34	65	8	* 483	60
MIYAGI	3	1	321	21	39	9	191	30
AKITA	2	-	253	19	30	3	164	30
YAMAGATA	2	1	135	16	36	5	287	47
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	165	17	37	12	364	131
IBARAKI	2	-	177	15	52	2	828	410
TOCHIGI	1	-	157	13	43	17	461	178
GUMMA	3	-	131	15	70	13	1276	342
SAITAMA	9	-	230	16	150	31	1454	378
CHIBA	2	-	158	23	79	24	585	188
TOKYO	12	-	763	89	266	68	2292	527
KANAGAWA	1	-	280	36	68	18	695	144
NIIGATA	7	-	426	39	109	14	1248	202
TOYAMA	1	-	157	21	12	1	115	38
ISHIKAWA	3	1	171	16	21	1	91	26
FUKUI	5	-	102	9	7	2	94	21
YAMANASHI	1	-	44	8	14	4	115	30
NAGANO	2	-	210	19	29	9	434	67
GIFU	-	-	112	19	33	14	378	161
SHIZUOKA	6	-	209	25	54	14	845	232
AICHI	5	1	260	19	53	17	951	332
MIE	-	-	162	11	15	3	170	54
SHIGA	-	-	73	5	2	-	68	11
KYOTO	5	-	133	12	27	8	288	57
OSAKA	3	-	250	22	20	4	450	66
HYOGO	-	-	307	32	21	8	* 236	* 78
NARA	2	-	68	10	1	2	34	15
WAKAYAMA	1	-	66	1	10	10	90	22
TOTTORI	-	-	53	8	6	4	52	18
SHIMANE	2	-	185	12	19	10	216	81
OKAYAMA	3	-	123	17	9	6	95	48
HIROSHIMA	11	-	* 291	17	43	24	311	139
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	212	19	13	8	* 156	* 72
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	73	4	10	5	136	43
KAGAWA	2	1	100	15	28	5	158	52
EHIME	3	-	140	18	12	8	190	61
KOCHI	1	1	106	3	12	3	87	33
FUKUOKA	14	1	631	61	27	8	* 293	88
SAGA	4	-	304	21	4	1	91	31
NAGASAKI	1	-	245	20	13	1	157	26
KUMAMOTO	1	-	153	16	16	4	* 140	73
OITA	4	1	265	29	10	5	152	71
MIYAZAKI	3	-	362	32	20	9	321	93
KAGOSHIMA	3	-	314	44	9	1	125	54
TOTAL	142	10	* 10,130	1,019	1,663	428	* 17,770	* 4,946
RATE								
Current	9.2	0.6	17.7	1.8	107.2	27.6	31.0	8.6
Previous	8.8	0.8			99.2	32.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 Sep 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	4	2	107	19	4	-	51	5
AOMORI	1	-	40	7	-	-	19	1
IWATE	1	-	57	10	4	-	26	1
MIYAGI	5	1	159	18	2	-	92	6
AKITA	2	1	34	5	-	-	7	2
YAMAGATA	1	-	33	6	1	-	11	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	3	86	19	1	1	119	4
IBARAKI	1	-	59	9	-	-	33	1
TOCHIGI	1	-	53	9	-	-	18	-
GUMMA	1	-	37	15	2	-	22	2
SAITAMA	8	1	139	19	2	2	39	3
CHIBA	3	-	95	19	-	-	34	2
TOKYO	17	1	624	71	6	-	380	8
KANAGAWA	6	1	188	20	2	-	49	2
NIIGATA	9	-	200	7	2	-	61	2
TOYAMA	7	-	70	10	2	-	32	2
ISHIKAWA	3	-	32	5	-	-	24	-
FUKUI	8	1	105	9	1	1	23	2
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	2	-	-	5	1
NAGANO	4	1	86	6	-	-	39	1
GIFU	7	1	153	22	1	-	15	3
SHIZUOKA	7	2	189	22	-	-	90	5
AICHI	12	2	260	29	3	-	81	-
MIE	8	2	218	20	2	-	47	4
SHIGA	1	-	20	2	-	-	13	1
KYOTO	5	-	118	11	3	-	55	-
OSAKA	10	-	180	27	1	-	38	2
HYOGO	17	1	220	23	1	-	19	-
NARA	4	-	67	14	1	-	8	-
WAKAYAMA	5	-	53	8	2	-	22	-
TOTTORI	4	-	53	13	5	-	13	-
SHIMANE	1	-	53	6	-	-	12	1
OKAYAMA	3	2	69	24	-	-	15	-
HIROSHIMA	4	1	*212	14	2	-	*54	3
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	38	4	-	-	9	-
TOKUSHIMA	6	1	51	4	1	-	9	1
KAGAWA	2	-	30	3	-	-	5	1
EHIME	1	-	52	6	1	-	14	1
KOCHI	2	1	79	10	-	-	5	2
FUKUOKA	7	2	*128	18	7	-	35	1
SAGA	1	-	42	5	-	-	6	-
NAGASAKI	3	-	31	3	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	12	3	3	-	12	1
OITA	2	-	24	5	1	-	9	1
MIYAZAKI	2	-	12	-	-	-	5	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	12	4	-	-	2	-
TOTAL	203	27	4590	555	63	4	*1681	72
RATE								
Current	13.1	1.7	8.0	1.0	4.1	0.3	2.9	0.1
Previous	14.5	1.4			5.0	0.3		
See foot notes at end of table.								

Weekly Report - 10 Sep 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3
AKITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	-	-	-	12	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	-
NIIGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	62	7	-	-	21	1
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	4	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	17	2	-	-	1	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	-	-	120	12	-	-	91	7
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RATE								
Current	-	-	0.2	0.0	-	-	0.2	0.0
Previous	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-
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See foot notes at end of table								

Weekly Report - 10 September 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	40	2	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	37	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	11	1	-	-	1	1
AKITA	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	25	-	-	1	1	1
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	28	1	-	-	7	6
TOCHIGI	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	7	1	1	1	7	2
SAITAMA	3	-	23	-	-	-	1	-
CHIBA	-	-	25	3	-	-	1	2
TOKYO	2	1	104	2	25	6	46	9
KANAGAWA	1	-	30	-	8	2	27	7
NIIGATA	2	-	33	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	19	1	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	12	1	4	1	4	1
FUKUI	3	-	28	1	36	4	41	6
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	4	-	17	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	2	-	22	1	1	1	2	* 2
SHIZUOKA	-	-	19	-	16	7	35	13
AICHI	2	-	50	1	11	1	11	1
MIE	1	-	24	2	12	7	43	15
SHIGA	59	-	2035	4	38	10	38	10
KYOTO	5	-	90	1	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	24	-	19	7	49	18
HYOGO	1	-	42	1	-	-	1	1
NARA	-	-	13	2	1	-	8	2
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	18	-	-	-	2	1
SHIMANE	1	-	12	-	6	-	6	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	23	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	35	-	9	2	11	3
YAMAGUCHI	5	-	24	2	9	8	14	9
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	8	3	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	20	-	1	-	2	-
EHIME	-	-	22	1	2	1	2	1
KOCHI	1	-	10	-	2	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	4	-	53	1	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	-	12	2	2	1	2	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	34	1	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	27	-	13	2	13	2
OITA	1	-	12	-	2	1	2	1
MIYAZAKI	1	-	20	1	-	-	1	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	24	-	1	-	2	1
<hr/>								
TOTAL	111	1	3190	41	219	63	383	* 117
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RATE								
Current	7.2	0.1	5.6	0.1	14.1	4.1	0.7	0.2
Previous	6.8	-			4.7	1.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 September 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPITHEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	6	-	337	8	2	1	120	28
AOMORI	-	-	19	-	-	1	30	4
IWATE	2	-	42	-	-	-	21	4
MIYAGI	2	-	38	1	1	-	49	13
AKITA	-	-	30	-	-	1	27	6
YAMAGATA	-	-	39	1	1	-	25	10
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	48	1	1	1	45	11
IBARAKI	-	-	42	-	1	-	30	7
TOCHIGI	1	-	44	2	-	-	9	2
GUMMA	1	-	64	-	1	1	19	8
SAITAMA	3	-	158	4	-	-	24	9
CHIBA	1	-	87	1	-	-	21	5
TOKYO	15	-	744	9	10	2	188	50
KANAGAWA	2	-	154	1	-	1	61	16
NIIGATA	1	-	* 39	2	-	-	16	5
TOYAMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	12	8
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	-	1	-	3	1
FUKUI	-	-	6	-	-	-	9	1
YAMANASHI	1	-	34	5	1	-	7	1
NAGANO	8	-	246	3	-	-	14	6
GIFU	1	-	46	2	2	2	9	4
SHIZUOKA	-	-	45	1	1	-	23	9
AICHI	2	-	126	-	1	-	12	4
MIE	-	-	39	-	-	-	11	3
SHIGA	2	-	81	-	1	-	9	3
KYOTO	2	-	204	-	9	4	38	16
OSAKA	1	-	141	3	6	1	74	27
HYOGO	-	-	66	1	-	-	25	4
NARA	-	-	23	1	-	-	7	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	24	-	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	1	-	16	-	-	-	22	5
SHIMANE	-	-	50	-	1	-	6	2
OKAYAMA	1	-	103	2	-	-	4	2
HIROSHIMA	-	-	19	-	2	1	17	2
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	41	-	1	1	11	4
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	2
KAGAWA	1	-	13	1	-	-	7	-
EHIME	-	-	18	-	1	1	12	5
KOCHI	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	3
FUKUOKA	-	-	24	-	3	-	* 40	10
SAGA	-	-	4	-	1	-	6	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	12	-	1	-	5	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	2
OITA	-	-	6	-	1	-	11	5
MIYAZAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	4
<hr/>								
TOTAL	55	0	* 3307	49	50	18	* 1100	317
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	3.5	-	5.8	0.1	3.2	1.2	1.9	0.6
Previous	3.3	-			2.6	0.6		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 September 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	119	10460	247	7790	786	25142
AOMORI	11	1095	58	1335	135	5543
IWATE	13	864	77	1135	202	6438
MIYAGI	6	1458	63	2173	144	7442
AKITA	20	1302	59	1321	273	4693
YAMAGATA	25	1200	61	1612	145	4568
FUKUSHIMA	14	2062	90	1206	270	5632
IBARAKI	6	2798	70	1298	110	4563
TOCHIGI	5	718	124	1230	154	3395
GUMMA	12	2204	56	2176	128	4268
SAITAMA	26	3359	170	3724	207	6799
CHIBA	11	1728	52	970	273	5420
TOKYO	13	11615	302	7951	1021	40083
KANAGAWA	23	3246	204	* 3420	345	9823
NIIGATA	32	5176	106	* 2233	215	8481
TOYAMA	23	5726	147	2420	295	7772
ISHIKAWA	9	2854	71	1470	180	4939
FUKUI	13	1666	76	973	106	3072
YAMANESHI	6	1724	7	351	31	1593
NAGANO	26	2732	95	3098	257	* 8574
GIFU	12	2293	41	1885	196	5610
SHIZUOKA	8	3179	67	2694	151	6782
AICHI	156	6932	233	4652	758	13927
MIE	16	4518	41	1395	232	5679
SHIGA	25	5278	117	2379	63	2931
KYOTO	4	6272	180	2494	366	11126
OSAKA	1	5897	144	3637	630	16515
HYOGO	8	4531	179	3881	454	** 11873
NARA	4	1349	29	357	108	1892
WAKAYAMA	-	1827	33	395	127	3110
TOTTORI	11	853	32	664	76	2587
SHIMANE	7	5769	19	787	118	4719
OKAYAMA	2	1178	130	1698	259	7696
HIROSHIMA	10	4896	122	3035	380	11367
YAMAGUCHI	1	2887	69	1095	255	6426
TOKUSHIMA	8	593	25	400	86	2416
KAGAWA	10	634	108	1928	193	4127
EHIME	8	1447	96	3605	158	5521
KOCHI	-	394	2	231	82	2347
FUKUOKA	25	14488	180	5488	482	14073
SAGA	6	3628	53	1217	103	3344
NAGASAKI	36	3814	88	1019	346	6042
KUMAMOTO	3	4122	68	786	115	4083
OITA	-	2885	39	590	140	3652
MIYAZAKI	3	1615	23	510	218	4787
KAGOSHIMA	33	1388	51	655	101	4395
<hr/>						
TOTAL	11,874	156,068	4,304	* 95,267	11,474	335,267
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RATE						
Present	52.2	272.0	277.5	166.0	739.8	584.2
Previous	55.3		320.3		640.6	
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See footnotes at end of table.						

Weekly Report - 10 September 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	76	8535	1	76
AOMORI	17	1974	-	18
IWATE	17	2209	-	-
MIYAGI	35	2489	-	13
AKITA	16	1569	-	-
YAMAGATA	22	1952	-	1
FUKUSHIMA	28	2913	-	7
IBARAKI	21	3371	-	2
TOCHIGI	18	1903	-	6
GUMMA	34	2935	-	71
SAITAMA	51	3305	-	56
CHIBA	8	1319	-	4
TOKYO	54	6871	-	90
KANAGAWA	47	2996	-	13
NIIGATA	42	* 4312	-	* 177
TOYAMA	36	3371	2	34
ISHIKAWA	21	1412	-	53
FUKUI	13	1014	-	65
YAMANASHI	9	1072	-	14
NAGANO	34	3648	-	82
GIFU	28	2425	-	36
SHIZUOKA	15	2879	-	36
AICHI	36	3863	3	48
MIE	13	2234	-	65
SHIGA	17	1714	-	35
KYOTO	14	1890	-	20
OSAKA	18	2184	-	207
HYOGO	44	2992	-	83
NARA	2	549	-	11
WAKAYAMA	14	1023	-	7
TOTTORI	6	646	-	-
SHIMANE	10	1460	-	11
OKAYAMA	26	2195	-	15
HIROSHIMA	17	2393	-	93
YAMAGUCHI	22	1517	-	41
TOKUSHIMA	11	875	-	43
KAGAWA	21	1205	-	* 61
EHIME	22	3305	-	48
KOCHI	1	789	-	3
FUKUOKA	42	3630	-	25
SAGA	11	1355	-	16
NAGASAKI	18	1499	-	50
KUMAMOTO	37	1904	-	30
OITA	15	778	-	33
MIYAZAKI	16	1359	-	44
KAGOSHIMA	29	1178	-	-
TOTAL	1,104	* 107,011	6	* 1,843
RATE				
Current	71.2	186.5	0.4	3.2
Previous	68.1		0.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 37 Weeks		
	10 Sep 1949	11 Sep 1948	13 Sep 1947	1949	1948	1947
Cases						
Diphtheria	142	210	390	10,130	10,852	20,832
Dysentery	1,663	730	2,135	17,770	11,878	31,918
Typhoid fever	203	284	788	4,590	6,880	13,248
Paratyphoid fever	63	84	215	1,681	2,209	3,593
Smallpox	-	1	1	120	23	379
Typhus fever	-	2	5	91	420	1,000
Malaria	111	155	293	3,190	4,194	9,713
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	55	54	31	3,307	1,988	1,927
Epidemic meningitis	50	39	41	1,100	1,721	2,955
Japanese "B" encephalitis	219	561	37	383	6,504	142
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	810	248	736	156,068	46,950	NA
Whooping cough	4,304	1,362	2,670	95,267	40,666	NA
Tuberculosis	11,474	9,129	8,595	335,267	273,235	NA
Pneumonia	1,104	582	969	107,011	93,915	NA
Influenza	6	15	34	1,843	2,508	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	10	15	7	1,019	984	1,775
Dysentery	428	226	353	4,946	3,134	5,613
Typhoid fever	27	32	87	555	786	1,563
Paratyphoid fever	4	4	11	72	110	192
Smallpox	-	-	-	12	1	38
Typhus fever	-	-	1	7	28	82
Malaria	1	1	1	41	27	18
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	1	1	49	26	45
Epidemic meningitis	18	9	14	317	419	944
Japanese "B" encephalitis	63	293	17	117	1,857	61
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 and 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 37 Weeks		
	10 Sep 1949	11 Sep 1948	13 Sep 1947	1949	1948	1947
Case Rate						
Diphtheria	9.2	13.7	26.1	17.7	19.1	37.6
Dysentery	107.2	47.6	142.7	31.0	20.9	57.7
Typhoid fever	13.1	18.5	52.7	8.0	12.1	23.9
Paratyphoid fever	4.1	5.5	14.4	2.9	3.9	6.5
Smallpox	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7
Typhus fever	-	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.8
Malaria	7.2	10.1	19.6	5.6	7.4	17.5
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	3.5	3.5	2.1	5.8	3.5	3.5
Epidemic meningitis	3.2	2.5	2.7	1.9	3.0	5.3
Japanese "B" encephalitis	14.1	36.6	2.5	0.7	11.5	0.3
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	52.2	16.2	49.2	272.0	82.7	NA
Whooping Cough	277.5	88.8	178.5	166.0	71.7	NA
Tuberculosis	739.8	595.2	574.6	534.2	481.4	NA
Pneumonia	71.2	37.9	64.8	186.5	165.5	NA
Influenza	0.4	1.0	2.3	3.2	4.4	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.8	1.7	3.2
Dysentery	27.6	14.7	23.6	8.6	5.5	10.1
Typhoid fever	1.7	2.1	5.8	1.0	1.4	2.8
Paratyphoid fever	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Typhus fever	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Malaria	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.7
Japanese "B" encephalitis	4.1	19.1	1.1	0.2	3.3	0.1
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 10 Sep 1949

PREFECTURE	(C) Current cases (T) Total cases for year to date					
	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	18	538	255	6258	170	5930
AOMORI	2	111	25	1378	44	1524
IWATE	3	66	20	664	28	1285
MIYAGI	-	104	20	1370	18	1746
AKITA	2	74	26	865	14	1346
YAMAGATA	2	39	12	834	49	1713
FUKUSHIMA	1	198	60	1757	40	2408
IBARAKI	7	216	23	*1201	32	1695
TOCHIGI	2	154	62	1776	93	2278
GUMMA	5	177	48	1479	59	1970
SAITAMA	3	103	29	1218	44	1854
CHIBA	1	230	45	1526	65	2391
TOKYO	32	1425	418	11719	253	9645
KANAGAWA	35	1459	387	11990	210	8049
NIIGATA	2	66	77	1002	85	2047
TOYAMA	5	126	58	1723	62	1603
ISHIKAWA	3	136	38	1772	33	*1565
FUKUI	10	133	21	892	23	1012
YAMANASHI	1	120	22	743	12	839
NAGANO	1	*113	40	1816	36	1899
GIFU	10	270	48	2455	51	1289
SHIZUOKA	2	2111	81	2583	77	2978
AICHI	7	1372	160	7126	154	6650
MIE	4	259	51	1373	41	1978
SHIGA	7	241	16	935	33	1211
KYOTO	38	1075	123	4016	133	5552
OSAKA	44	1502	181	7653	303	11203
HYOGO	42	1080	206	*6772	291	8966
NARA	8	352	28	1647	28	1578
WAKAYAMA	10	427	93	2640	86	2478
TOTTORI	2	139	43	1130	32	1201
SHIMANE	-	45	17	558	26	712
OKAYAMA	10	547	63	2699	43	2958
HIROSHIMA	18	761	176	5620	102	4654
YAMAGUCHI	11	332	137	4211	87	2923
TOKUSHIMA	1	70	16	645	30	1125
KAGAWA	-	98	31	928	30	1924
EHIME	4	156	26	1338	53	1733
KOCHI	4	88	24	1224	33	1170
FUKUOKA	66	1377	395	*11163	389	10719
SAGA	4	89	33	1862	53	2044
NAGASAKI	16	423	139	3694	173	4564
KUMAMOTO	2	75	37	1817	68	2579
OITA	1	118	53	1954	45	1932
MIYAZAKI	-	50	38	1118	36	1339
KOGOSHIMA	12	153	88	1858	68	1651

TOTAL	458	*16898	3994	*131002	3835	*139910
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RATE						
Current	29.5	29.4	257.5	228.3	247.3	243.8
Previous	22.6	-	219.8	-	197.4	-

See foot notes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
 VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
 COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	10 Sep 1949	11 Sep 1948	13 Sep 1947	- first 37 weeks		
				1949	1948	1947
NUMBER						
Chancroid	458	651	819	16,898	27,907	29,052
Gonorrhea	3,994	4,221	4,406	131,002	167,202	149,775
Syphilis	3,835	4,132	3,131	139,910	158,995	101,460
RATE						
Chancroid	29.5	42.4	54.7	29.4	49.2	52.5
Gonorrhea	257.5	275.2	294.5	228.3	294.6	270.6
Syphilis	247.3	269.4	209.3	243.8	280.1	183.3

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 17 SEPTEMBER 1949

During the thirty-eighth week, ended 17 September 1949, there were 17,030 cases of communicable disease compared with 20,203 cases in the preceding week, according to reports received for 17 diseases. Some corrections were received for last week, and comparisons in this digest are based upon corrected figures.

The number of diphtheria cases reported this week (182) was 28 percent higher than last week (142). There were 12 current deaths compared with 10 previously. Cases this week were 6 percent less than those (193) recorded during the same period of last year and 45 percent less than the total (333) for the corresponding 1947 period. Twenty-six prefectures had more cases this week than last week, 12 had fewer, and 6 did not change. In the 2 remaining prefectures (Shiga and Tottori) there were no cases reported during either period. Current cases ranged from zero in 4 prefectures to 11. The current and cumulative case rates were 11.7 and 17.5 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.8 and 1.7.

Dysentery cases decreased by more than 25 percent, from 1,663 last week to 1,236 during the present week. Deaths also decreased, from 428 to 347. Current cases were well over twice as great as in the thirty-eighth week of 1948 (531) but were slightly less than the number (1,328) in the same period of 1947. There were decreases from last week in 36 prefectures and increases in 10. A sixth of all cases this week occurred in Tokyo-to (205), and there were from 2 to 94 cases in each of the other 45 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 79.7 and 32.3 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 22.4 and 9.0.

There were 10 percent fewer typhoid fever cases this week (182) than in the preceding week (203). Deaths (28) remained approximately the same as last week (27). Current cases were somewhat over three-fourths of the number (238) in the same period of last year and less than a third of the figure (582) recorded for the corresponding week of 1947. Half (23) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week, 15 had increases, and 7 did not change. No cases were reported during either week in the remaining prefecture (Yamanashi). Prefectural case figures ranged from zero in 5 instances to 16. The current and cumulative case rates were 11.7 and 8.1 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.8 and 1.0.

The number of paratyphoid fever cases (58) decreased from last week (63), and deaths increased slightly, from 4 to 5. In the thirty-eighth week of 1948 there were 68 cases, and in the same period of 1947 the number (124) was more than twice the current figure. Cases decreased from last week in 17 prefectures, increased in 15, and did not change in 4. Ten additional prefectures, including all of the island of Kyushu, reported no cases during either period. There were from 1 to 7 cases this week in each of 27 prefectures and no cases reported in the remaining 19. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.7 and 3.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.1.

There have been no smallpox cases or deaths reported since the middle of July. No cases were recorded during the thirty-eighth week of last year, but in the same period of 1947 there was one. The cumulative case and death rates as of 17 September 1949 were 0.2 and less than 0.1 respectively.

No typhus fever cases or deaths were reported either this week or last week. In the thirty-eighth weeks of 1948 and 1947 cases numbered one and two respectively. The cumulative case rate as of 17 September 1949 was 0.2, and the cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There were nearly 15 percent fewer malaria cases this week (95) than in the preceding week (111). Three current deaths were reported compared with one previously. Cases this week were more than 20 percent less than those (120) in the same period of last year and 70 percent below the corresponding 1947 total (318). There were decreases from last week in 17 prefectures and increases in 2. The number did not change in 9 prefectures, while no cases were recorded during either week in the remaining 8. Cases in Shiga Prefecture decreased from 59 to 40, the current figure amounting to a little over 40 percent of the total. A comparable increase occurred in Kyoto (from 5 to 19), and that prefecture accounted for a fifth of all cases. Twenty-five additional prefectures had from 1 to 4 cases each and the remaining 19 prefectures reported no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.1 and 5.6 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

The number of Japanese "B" encephalitis cases reported this week (301) was 37 percent higher than last week (219). Deaths also increased, from 63 to 90. Current cases nearly reached the number recorded during the same week of last year (325), and they were more than ten times the 1947 total (28) for the same period. Cases increased over last week in 17 prefectures, decreased in 11, and remained the same in one. Seventeen additional prefectures reported no cases during either period. The largest numeric change was an increase of 36 cases in Tokyo-to. Two prefectures, Miyazaki and Toyama, had increases of 20 and 19 cases respectively, while cases in Shiga Prefecture decreased by 20. More than 40 percent of the cases this week were in Tokyo-to (61), Fukui (33), and Osaka (30). Twenty-two additional prefectures had from 1 to 21 cases each, and the remaining 21 prefectures reported no cases. Current reports are based upon clinical diagnoses which may not be confirmed by laboratory analyses. The current and cumulative case rates were 19.4 and 1.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 5.8 and 0.4.

Scarlet fever cases numbered 44 this week compared with 55 last week. No deaths have been reported for four weeks. Cases in the current week were higher than in the corresponding periods of both 1948 (32) and 1947 (35). Fourteen prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, 8 had more, and 5 did not change. No cases during either period were reported in the remaining 19 prefectures. Nearly a third of all cases this week were in Tokyo-to (14), and the remainder were distributed among 16 additional prefectures having from 1 to 6 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.3 and 5.7 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

The number of epidemic meningitis cases increased again this week, from 50 last week to 61 currently. Deaths (18) numbered the same during both periods. The case figure for this week was twice those recorded for each of the corresponding weeks of 1948 (30) and 1937 (31). There were increases over last week in 16 prefectures, decreases in 14, and no change in 4. Twelve prefectures reported no cases during either period. Tokyo-to, with 18 cases, accounted for 30 percent of the current total, and twenty-one additional prefectures had from 1 to 7 cases each. More than half (24) of the prefectures had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.9 and 2.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.2 and 0.6.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

Measles cases this week (492) were nearly 40 percent below those in the preceding week (809). The current number was more than two and a half times the corresponding 1948 total (191) but was 43 percent below the figure (856) for the same period of 1947. Thirty-two prefectures had decreases from last week, 11 had increases, and one did not change. The two remaining prefectures (Wakayama and Oita) reported no cases during either week. The most marked numeric change occurred in Aichi Prefecture where cases decreased from 156 to 37. A fifth of all current cases were in Hokkaido (97), and there were from 1 to 37 cases in each of 42 other prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 31.7 and 256.6 respectively.

Whooping cough cases decreased 19 percent, from 4,304 last week to 3,503 in the current period. They were over three times the number (1,155) of cases recorded for the thirty-eighth week of last year and 73 percent greater than the corresponding 1947 total (2,026). Decreases from last week occurred in 32 prefectures and increases in 14. The largest numeric decreases were in Aichi, Toyama, and Tochigi Prefectures where there were 111, 98, and 81 fewer cases than last week. The largest increase was 72 more cases in Hokkaido. More than a sixth of all current cases were in Hokkaido (319) and Tokyo-to (304). The current and cumulative case rates were 225.9 and 167.6 respectively.

The number of tuberculosis cases reported this week (9,839) was nearly 15 percent less than in the preceding week (11,474). It was 20 percent higher than the figure for the same week of 1948 (8,195) and about 40 percent higher than the corresponding 1947 total (7,072). Thirty-three prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, 12 had more, and 1 remained the same. Prefectural case figures ranged from 37 to 1,117. The current and cumulative case rates were 634.4 and 585.6 respectively.

There were 7 percent fewer pneumonia cases this week (1,022) than last week (1,104). The current number was 61 percent higher than the corresponding 1948 total (634) but was somewhat below the figure (1,071) for the same period of 1947. More

than half (24) of the prefectures recorded decreases from last week, 20 had increases, and 2 did not change. All prefectures reported cases this week, ranging from 2 to 64 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 65.9 and 183.3 respectively.

Fifteen cases of influenza were reported this week compared with 6 last week. Approximately the same number (14) occurred in the same week of last year, and there were also 15 cases in the corresponding 1947 period. All current cases were reported by 6 prefectures, with from 1 to 6 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 3.2 respectively.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 3,420 and 143,328 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,684 and 134,687; and for chancroid, 371 and 17,269. All current totals were lower than last week when there were 3,835 syphilis cases, 3,994 gonorrhea cases, and 458 chancroid cases. Syphilis and chancroid cases were both lower than in the same week of last year, but gonorrhea cases were higher. In the thirty-eight week of last year there were recorded 3,789 cases of syphilis, 3,654 cases of gonorrhea, and 538 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases this week were; syphilis, 220.5 and 243.2 respectively; gonorrhea, 237.5 and 228.5; and chancroid, 23.9 and 29.3.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDING 17 SEP 1949

PREFECTURE	TYPHOTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	6	-	655	88	40	4	* 344	64
AOMORI	4	-	170	13	13	3	114	24
IWATE	4	-	237	34	41	5	524	65
MIYAGI	4	-	325	21	25	2	216	32
AKITA	4	-	257	19	14	-	178	30
YAMAGATA	8	1	143	17	50	2	337	49
FUKUSHIMA	5	-	170	17	20	10	384	141
IBARAKI	1	-	178	15	34	19	862	429
TOCHIGI	3	1	160	14	28	11	489	189
GUMMA	3	-	134	15	28	10	1304	352
SAITAMA	3	-	233	16	75	20	* 1531	398
CHIBA	2	-	160	23	75	24	660	212
TOKYO	9	-	772	89	205	44	2497	571
KANAGAWA	4	-	284	36	48	9	743	153
NIIGATA	7	-	433	39	94	14	1342	216
TOYAMA	3	-	160	21	2	3	117	41
ISHIKAWA	7	1	178	17	25	3	116	29
FUKUI	3	-	105	9	3	-	97	21
YAMANASHI	-	-	44	8	4	1	119	31
NAGANO	4	-	214	19	22	6	456	73
GIFU	1	-	113	19	26	11	404	172
SHIZUOKA	3	1	212	26	40	19	885	251
AICHI	11	-	271	19	43	17	994	349
MIE	2	-	164	11	5	5	175	59
SHIGA	-	-	73	5	4	1	72	12
KYOTO	1	-	134	12	14	4	302	61
OSAKA	5	1	255	23	17	4	467	70
HYOGO	4	-	311	32	18	5	* 253	83
NARA	2	-	70	10	2	1	36	16
WAKAYAMA	2	-	68	1	3	1	95	28
TOTTORI	-	-	53	8	4	-	56	18
SHIMANE	5	1	190	13	27	18	243	99
OKAYAMA	3	-	126	17	10	1	105	49
HIROSHIMA	5	-	296	17	31	7	* 345	*148
YAMAGUCHI	4	-	216	19	12	7	168	79
TOKUSHIMA	5	3	78	7	5	1	141	44
KAGAWA	1	-	101	15	19	6	177	58
EHIME	2	-	142	18	13	9	203	70
KOCHI	2	-	108	3	5	2	92	35
FUKUOKA	9	1	640	62	28	15	321	103
SAGA	7	-	311	21	2	1	93	32
NAGASAKI	7	1	252	21	18	4	* 182	30
KUMAMOTO	-	-	158	16	14	5	154	78
OITA	9	-	274	29	9	2	161	73
MIYAZAKI	5	-	367	32	16	2	337	95
KAGOSHIMA	3	1	317	45	5	9	130	63
TOTAL	182	12	10312	1031	1236	347	*19021	*5295
RATE								
Current	11.7	0.8	17.5	1.7	79.7	22.4	32.3	9.0
Previous	9.2	0.6			107.2	27.6		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 September 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARA TYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	-	115	19	2	-	53	5
AOMORI	3	-	43	7	2	-	21	1
IWATE	2	-	59	10	3	1	29	2
MIYAGI	6	-	165	18	4	1	96	7
AKITA	2	-	36	5	5	-	12	2
YAMAGATA	1	-	34	6	1	-	12	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	87	9	5	1	124	5
IBARAKI	1	1	60	10	-	-	33	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	53	9	1	-	19	-
GUMMA	1	-	38	5	1	-	23	2
SAITAMA	5	-	*145	19	3	-	42	3
CHIBA	2	1	97	20	1	-	35	2
TOKYO	16	-	*639	71	7	2	387	10
KANAGAWA	7	5	195	25	-	-	49	2
NIIGATA	6	-	206	7	1	-	62	2
TOYAMA	1	1	71	11	4	-	36	2
ISHIKAWA	2	1	34	6	1	-	25	-
FUKUI	6	-	111	9	-	-	23	2
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	2	-	-	5	1
NAGANO	2	1	88	7	2	-	41	1
GIFU	8	1	161	23	-	-	15	3
SHIZUOKA	11	-	200	22	2	-	92	5
AICHI	5	-	265	29	1	-	82	-
MIE	8	1	226	21	1	-	48	4
SHIGA	1	-	21	2	1	-	14	1
KYOTO	9	1	127	12	2	-	* 56	-
OSAKA	5	1	185	28	-	-	38	2
HYOGO	14	3	234	26	1	-	20	-
NARA	3	3	70	17	-	-	8	-
WAKAYAMA	1	1	54	9	1	-	23	-
TOTTORI	2	-	55	3	-	-	13	-
SHIMANE	5	1	58	7	-	-	12	1
OKAYAMA	5	1	74	25	1	-	16	-
HIROSHIMA	8	2	220	16	3	-	57	3
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	39	4	-	-	9	-
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	53	4	1	-	10	1
KAGAWA	5	-	35	3	-	-	5	1
EHIME	-	-	52	6	1	-	15	1
KOCHI	3	2	82	12	-	-	5	2
FUKUOKA	4	1	132	19	-	-	35	1
SAGA	-	-	* 38	5	-	-	6	-
NAGASAKI	3	-	* 41	3	-	-	* 7	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	13	3	-	-	12	1
OITA	1	-	25	5	-	-	9	1
MIYAZAKI	5	-	17	-	-	-	5	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	12	4	-	-	2	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	182	28	*4775	583	58	5	*1741	77
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	11.7	1.8	8.1	1.0	3.7	0.3	3.0	0.1
Previous	13.1	1.7			4.1	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 September 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALL POX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3
AKITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GULIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	-	-	-	12	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	-
NIIGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	62	7	-	-	21	1
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	4	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	17	2	-	-	1	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	120	12	-	-	91	7
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.2	0.0	-	-	0.2	0.0
Previous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 September 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	1	43	3	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	38	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	2	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	2	-	13	1	-	-	1	1
AKITA	1	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	25	-	-	-	1	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	29	1	2	1	9	7
TOCHIGI	1	-	18	-	1	1	1	1
GUMMA	-	-	7	1	4	-	11	2
SAITAMA	1	-	24	-	8	2	9	2
CHIBA	2	-	27	3	4	-	1	2
TOKYO	4	-	108	2	61	10	107	19
KANAGAWA	1	-	31	-	19	6	46	13
NIIGATA	-	-	33	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	19	1	19	1	19	1
ISHIKAWA	1	-	13	1	9	2	13	3
FUKUI	-	-	28	1	33	5	74	11
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	2	-	19	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	1	-	23	1	-	-	2	2
SHIZUOKA	1	-	20	-	5	5	40	18
AICHI	2	-	52	1	3	1	14	2
MIIE	1	1	25	3	6	3	49	18
SHIGA	40	-	2075	4	18	7	56	17
KYOTO	19	-	109	1	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	24	-	30	15	79	33
HYOGO	1	-	43	1	1	1	2	2
NARA	-	-	13	2	4	-	12	2
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	19	-	-	-	2	1
SHIMANE	-	-	12	-	-	-	6	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	23	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	36	-	7	3	18	6
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	25	2	21	11	35	20
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	20	-	-	-	2	-
EHIME	1	-	23	1	2	1	4	2
KOCHI	-	-	10	-	4	-	6	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	55	1	4	-	4	-
SAGA	-	-	12	2	6	2	8	3
NAGASAKI	-	-	34	1	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	27	-	11	6	24	8
OITA	1	1	13	1	-	-	2	1
MIYAZAKI	1	-	21	1	20	5	21	6
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	24	-	3	2	5	3
TOTAL	95	3	3285	44	301	90	684	207
RATE								
Current	6.1	0.2	5.6	0.1	19.4	5.8	1.2	0.4
Previous	7.2	0.1			14.1	4.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 September 1949
continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	338	8	4	2	124	30
AOMORI	-	-	19	-	-	-	30	4
IWATE	-	-	42	-	1	1	22	5
MIYAGI	2	-	40	1	-	-	49	13
AKITA	1	-	31	-	2	-	29	6
YAMAGATA	-	-	39	1	2	-	27	10
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	48	1	-	-	45	11
IBARAKI	1	-	43	-	-	-	30	7
TOCHIGI	1	-	45	2	-	-	9	2
GUMMA	-	-	64	-	-	-	19	8
SAITAMA	1	-	159	4	3	-	27	9
CHIBA	1	-	88	1	1	-	22	5
TOKYO	14	-	758	9	18	7	* 208	57
KANAGAWA	3	-	157	1	1	-	62	16
NIIGATA	-	-	39	2	-	-	16	5
TOYAMA	-	-	7	-	1	-	13	8
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	1
FUKUI	-	-	6	-	1	-	10	1
YAMANASHI	1	-	35	5	-	1	7	2
NAGANO	6	-	252	3	-	-	14	6
GIFU	-	-	46	2	-	-	9	4
SHIZUOKA	1	-	46	1	1	-	24	9
AICHI	2	-	128	-	1	-	13	4
NIE	-	-	39	-	1	1	12	4
SHIGA	-	-	81	-	-	-	9	3
KYOTO	5	-	209	-	7	2	45	18
OSAKA	-	-	141	3	3	2	77	29
HYOGO	2	-	68	1	2	-	27	4
NARA	-	-	23	1	-	-	7	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	24	-	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	16	-	1	-	23	5
SHIMANE	1	-	51	-	3	-	9	2
OKAYAMA	-	-	103	2	-	-	4	2
HIROSHIMA	-	-	19	-	4	-	21	2
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	41	-	-	-	11	4
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	2
KAGAWA	-	-	13	1	-	-	7	-
EHIME	-	-	18	-	-	-	12	5
Kochi	-	-	4	-	2	2	6	5
FUKUOKA	-	-	24	-	-	-	40	10
SAGA	-	-	4	-	1	-	7	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	12	-	1	-	6	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	2
OITA	1	-	7	-	-	-	11	5
MIYAZAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	4
Y								
TOTAL	44	-	3,351	49	61	18	* 1,163	335
RATE								
Current	2.8	-	5.7	0.1	3.9	1.2	2.0	0.6
Previous	3.5	-			3.2	1.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 September 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	97	*10556	319	9109	769	25911
AOMORI	20	1115	44	1579	149	5692
IWATE	5	869	96	1231	193	6631
MIYAGI	12	1470	78	2251	329	7771
AKITA	9	1311	48	1369	137	4830
YAMAGATA	14	1214	44	1656	135	4733
FUKUSHIMA	2	2064	33	1239	171	5803
IBARAKI	4	2002	81	1379	110	4673
TOCHIGI	2	720	43	1273	92	3427
GUMMA	12	2216	35	2211	139	4407
SAITAMA	21	3300	102	3032	141	6940
CHIBA	8	1736	26	993	154	5574
TOKYO	11	11626	304	8255	1117	41200
KANAGAWA	6	3252	169	3509	265	10068
NIIGATA	28	5204	80	2313	214	8695
TOYAMA	4	5740	49	2469	144	7916
ISHIKAWA	8	2062	48	1518	220	5159
FUKUI	7	1673	64	1037	93	3165
YAMANASHI	12	1736	17	368	60	1653
NAGANO	23	2755	65	3163	209	8723
GIFU	11	2304	46	1931	151	5761
SHIZUOKA	12	3191	95	2709	169	6951
AICHI	37	6969	122	4774	625	14552
MIE	8	4526	48	1443	215	5894
SHIGA	9	5287	24	2463	94	3025
KYOTO	1	6273	142	2636	259	11325
OSAKA	2	5899	195	3832	588	17103
HYOGO	22	4553	172	4053	388	12261
NARA	1	1350	19	376	68	1960
WAKAYAMA	-	1227	11	406	58	3138
TOTTORI	2	855	11	* 674	67	2654
SHIMANE	4	5773	30	917	144	4863
OKAYAMA	3	1181	63	1761	144	7840
HIROSHIMA	5	4901	92	3127	266	11353
YAMAGUCHI	-	2087	13	1108	141	6567
TOKUSHIMA	5	598	11	411	69	2485
KAGAWA	2	636	56	1984	74	4201
EHIME	9	1456	102	3707	140	5361
KOCHI	2	396	25	256	37	2324
FUKUOKA	14	14502	159	5347	501	14574
SAGA	5	3633	91	1308	88	3432
NAGASAKI	16	3830	58	1077	201	6243
KUMAMOTO	8	4130	45	831	104	4187
OITA	-	2289	12	512	111	3763
MIZUKAWA	4	1619	19	529	113	4900
KAGOSHIMA	5	1393	25	680	133	4528
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TOTAL	492	156,559	3503	98,769	9839	345,106
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RATE						
Current	31.7	265.6	225.9	167.6	634.4	585.6
Previous	52.2		277.5		739.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 September 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	64	8599	-	76
AOMORI	11	1985	-	18
IWATE	30	2239	-	-
MIYAGI	46	2535	6	19
AKITA	18	1587	-	-
YAMAGATA	25	1977	-	1
FUKUSHIMA	24	2937	-	7
IBARAKI	25	3396	-	2
TOCHIGI	15	1918	-	6
GUMMA	41	2976	-	71
SAITAMA	42	3347	1	57
CHIBA	13	1332	-	4
TOKYO	39	6910	-	90
KANAGAWA	32	3028	-	13
NIIGATA	41	4353	-	177
TOYAMA	23	3394	-	34
ISHIKAWA	20	1432	-	53
FUKUI	5	1019	-	65
YAMANASHI	11	1083	-	14
NAGANO	29	3677	-	82
GIFU	23	2448	-	36
SHIZUOKA	24	2903	-	36
AICHI	51	3914	4	52
MIE	34	2268	1	66
SHIGA	11	1725	-	35
KYOTO	16	1906	1	21
OSAKA	30	2214	-	207
HYOGO	24	3016	-	83
NARA	10	559	-	11
WAKAYAMA	5	1028	-	7
TOTTORI	6	652	-	-
SHIMANE	8	1468	-	11
OKAYAMA	13	2208	-	15
HIROSHIMA	21	2414	2	95
YAMAGUCHI	3	1520	-	41
TOKUSHIMA	11	886	-	43
KAGAWA	13	1218	-	61
EHIME	25	3330	-	48
KOCHI	3	792	-	3
FUKUOKA	60	3690	-	25
SAGA	12	1367	-	16
NAGASAKI	20	1519	-	50
KUMAMOTO	22	1926	-	30
OITA	2	780	-	33
MIYAZAKI	6	1365	-	44
KAGOSHIMA	15	1193	-	-
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TOTAL	1022	108,033	15	1858
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	65.9	183.3	1.0	3.2
Previous	71.2		0.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 38 Weeks		
	17 Sep 1949	18 Sep 1948	20 Sep 1947	1949	1948	1947
Case						
Diphtheria	182	193	333	10312	11045	21165
Dysentery	1236	531	1328	19021	12409	33246
Typhoid fever	182	238	582	4775	7118	13830
Paratyphoid fever	58	68	124	1741	2277	3717
Smallpox	-	-	1	120	23	380
Typhus fever	-	1	2	91	421	1002
Malaria	95	120	318	3285	4314	10031
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	44	32	35	3351	2020	1962
Epidemic meningitis	61	30	31	1163	1751	2986
Japanese "B"						
encephalitis	301	325	28	684	6829	170
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	492	191	856	156559	47141	NA
Whooping cough	3503	1155	2026	98769	41821	NA
Tuberculosis	9839	8195	7072	345106	281430	NA
Pneumonia	1022	634	1071	108033	94549	NA
Influenza	15	14	15	1858	2522	NA
Death						
Diphtheria	12	13	19	1031	997	1794
Dysentery	347	153	288	5295	3287	5901
Typhoid fever	28	40	62	583	826	1625
Paratyphoid fever	5	4	7	77	114	199
Smallpox	-	-	-	12	1	38
Typhus fever	-	-	-	7	28	82
Malaria	3	3	-	44	30	18
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	1	2	49	27	47
Epidemic meningitis	18	8	15	335	427	959
Japanese "B"						
encephalitis	90	156	18	207	2013	79
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for		
	17 Sep 1949	18 Sep 1948	20 Sep 1947	First 38 Weeks		
				1949	1948	1947
Case Rates						
Tiphtheria	11.7	12.6	22.3	17.5	18.9	37.2
Tysentery	79.7	34.6	88.8	32.3	21.3	58.5
Typhoid fever	11.7	15.5	38.9	8.1	12.2	24.3
Paratyphoid fever	3.7	4.4	8.3	3.0	3.9	6.5
Smallpox	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7
Typhus fever	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.8
Malaria	6.1	7.8	21.3	5.6	7.4	17.6
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	2.8	2.1	2.3	5.7	3.5	3.5
Epidemic meningitis	3.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	3.0	5.3
Japanese "B"						
encephalitis	19.4	21.2	1.9	1.2	11.7	0.3
Plague	6	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	31.7	12.5	57.2	265.6	80.9	NA
Whooping cough	225.9	75.3	135.4	167.6	71.7	NA
Tuberculosis	634.4	534.3	472.8	585.6	482.8	NA
Pneumonia	65.9	41.3	71.6	183.3	162.2	NA
Influenza	1.0	0.9	1.0	3.2	4.3	NA
Death Rate						
Tiphtheria	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.7	3.2
Tysentery	22.4	10.0	19.3	9.0	5.6	10.4
Typhoid fever	1.8	2.6	4.1	1.0	1.4	2.9
Paratyphoid fever	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Typhus fever	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Malaria	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.7
Japanese "B"						
encephalitis	5.8	10.2	1.2	0.4	3.5	0.1
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 17 September 1949

(C) Current cases
(T) Total cases for year
to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	12	550	163	6421	101	6031
AOMORI	1	* 113	27	1405	31	1555
IWATE	1	* 63	27	691	34	1319
MIYAGI	10	* 118	177	1447	55	1801
AKITA	1	* 73	16	891	24	1370
YAMAGATA	1	* 39	31	865	38	1751
FUKUSHIMA	5	203	59	1816	84	2492
IBARAKI	3	219	56	1257	50	1745
TOCHIGI	1	155	36	1812	42	2320
GUMMA	6	183	46	1525	60	2030
SAITAMA	3	106	44	1262	60	1914
CHIBA	6	236	43	1569	65	2476
TOKYO	24	1449	301	12020	228	9873
KANAGAWA	40	* 1501	368	* 12359	206	* 8252
NIIGATA	2	68	33	1035	30	2077
TOYAMA	1	127	50	1773	57	1660
ISHIKAWA	2	138	30	1202	47	1612
FUKUI	5	138	19	911	27	1039
YAMANASHI	3	123	33	776	28	867
NAGANO	3	116	72	1828	61	1960
GIFU	4	274	140	2595	40	1329
SHIZUOKA	1	212	91	2674	49	3027
AICHI	14	1386	156	7282	195	6845
MIE	3	262	27	1400	55	2033
SHIGA	7	248	43	978	49	1260
KYOTO	35	1110	117	4133	128	5680
OSAKA	31	1533	150	7203	189	11392
HYOGO	30	1110	185	6957	217	* 9184
NARA	5	357	44	1691	25	1603
WAKAYAMA	10	437	41	2621	38	2516
TOTTORI	3	142	13	1143	31	1232
SHIMANE	-	45	22	580	23	735
OKAYAMA	6	555	51	2750	55	3013
HIROSHIMA	12	773	180	5000	111	4765
YAMAGUCHI	2	334	150	4361	115	3038
TOKUSHIMA	2	72	26	671	31	1156
KAGAWA	3	101	15	943	26	1950
EHIME	4	160	30	1360	39	1772
KOCHI	4	92	37	1261	45	1215
FUKUOKA	42	1419	377	11540	343	11062
SAGA	5	94	49	1911	39	2013
NAGASAKI	5	429	83	3777	99	4663
KUMAMOTO	3	78	46	1863	55	2634
OITA	2	120	42	1996	33	1965
MIYAZAKI	1	51	9	1127	16	1355
KAGOSHIMA	4	157	29	1827	26	1677
<hr/>						
TOTAL	371	17,269	3684	134,687	3420	* 143,328
<hr/>						
RATE						
Current	23.9	29.3	237.5	229.5	220.5	243.2
Previous	29.5		257.5		247.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASES RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	17 Sep 1949	18 Sep 1948	20 Sep 1947	First 38 Weeks		
				1949	1948	1947
<u>NUMBER</u>						
Chancroid	371	538	749	17269	28445	29801
Gonorrhea	3684	3654	4319	134687	170856	154094
Syphilis	3420	3789	3042	143328	162784	104502
<u>RATE</u>						
Chancroid	23.9	35.1	50.1	29.3	48.8	52.4
Gonorrhea	237.5	238.2	288.7	228.5	293.1	271.1
Syphilis	220.5	247.0	203.4	243.2	279.3	183.8

FOOTNOTES

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

